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Monitoring of population programmes focusing on new trends in migration: demographic aspects

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report is submitted in response to decision 2011/101 adopted by the Commission on Population and Development at its forty-fourth session, in which it was decided that the special theme of the forty-sixth session, in 2013, would be "New trends in migration: demographic aspects".

The report examines the programmatic response of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) at the global, regional and country levels to the new trends in migration. The focus of the report is on international migration, including the Fund's work in the areas of global advocacy, capacity development, policy dialogue, data and research and awareness raising.

International migration is a global issue, and a central part of the global development agenda. It presents both opportunities for, and challenges to, the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. The growth and diversity of current migration flows clearly demonstrate that migration can no longer be considered peripheral to mainstream population and development policy. There is an emerging consensus that migration issues must figure prominently in the post-2015 development discourse.

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Today, migration affects nearly every country in the world, either as point of origin, transit or destination, and often all three at once. With the decline in fertility in many parts of the world, migration has taken on increased significance, becoming an important component of population growth in many countries. Increasingly, efforts aimed at achieving the Millennium Development Goals and projections of the post-2015 future embrace migration as a force for development, rather than a development failure.

More detailed research on the linkages between migration and development as well as increased availability of age and sex-disaggregated migration data are essential for evidence-based policy dialogue, development planning and programme formulation. Research in key areas such as the root causes of migration, the development impact of migration, the impact of migration on gender equality and women's empowerment and labour migration in a globalized economy is also essential in order to enhance understanding of the migration process and contribute to better migration governance.

The 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development is a perfect opportunity to ensure that the issue of migration figures prominently in all discussions relating to the post-2015 development agenda.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report has been prepared by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in response to decision 2011/101, adopted by the Commission on Population and Development at its forty-fourth session, in which it was decided that the special theme of the forty-sixth session of the Commission, in 2013, would be "New trends in migration: demographic aspects".

2. The report highlights recent migration-related programmatic activities of UNFPA at the global, regional and country levels in response to the growing demands posed by new trends in migration. The report focuses on international migration, including the Fund's activities in the areas of global advocacy, capacity development, policy dialogue, data and research and awareness raising. UNFPA is currently undertaking a mapping of migration activities at country level to better inform institutional policy and to enable the sharing of good practices.

3. International migration is an integral aspect of the global development process. Migrants play an important role in promoting development and reducing poverty in countries of origin, as well as contributing towards prosperity in countries of destination. With the decline in fertility in many parts of the world, migration has taken on increased significance, becoming an important component of population growth in many countries.

4. International migration has important implications for population dynamics, gender and young people, and it is thus a part of the core mandate of UNFPA. The increased focus on the interlinkages between migration, poverty reduction and development is having a significant impact on the work of UNFPA in a number of key areas.

5. Among issues of particular concern to UNFPA are: the challenges of female migration, including trafficking and smuggling; the provision of basic social services, including reproductive health services, in areas of destination; protection of the human rights of migrants; migration and the spread of diseases such as HIV/AIDS; migration and climate change; migration and young people; and migration statistics.

6. UNFPA strategies in these areas include developing capacity for formulating and implementing migration policies and programmes, building a knowledge base, improving migration data, facilitating policy dialogue and strengthening partnerships to enhance understanding of the complexity of international migration flows and their links to development.

7. Migration is an important component of UNFPA-led consultations on population dynamics in both the review of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014 and the post-2015 development agenda processes. The global survey of the International Conference beyond 2014 being conducted by UNFPA addresses both internal and international migration and requests information on national policies, programmes and strategies, institutional entities addressing migration issues, national priorities, areas of progress, civil society partners and international cooperation. The survey provides Governments with an opportunity to reflect on progress in this area and to identify the issues that should be the focus over the next 5 to 10 years. A report of the survey is expected to be completed in mid-2013.

8. Migration also features prominently in discussions relating to the post-2015 development agenda. Increasingly, efforts aimed at achieving development goals embrace migration as part of strategies to promote sustainable development. UNFPA collaborates with its partners to ensure that migration is an integral part of development.

II. Global advocacy

9. UNFPA is working with its partners to ensure that migration issues are given full consideration on the post-2015 agenda, either as a potential goal, indicative targets, indicators to measure the achievement of other Millennium Development Goals or as enabling factors. UNFPA seeks to raise awareness of the important link between migration and development and to increase understanding of how migration can contribute to the achievement of development goals, including poverty reduction, maternal and child health, primary education and gender empowerment. The Fund encourages countries to mainstream migration in their policymaking and development planning.

10. UNFPA is collaborating with its partners in preparation for the 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, to be held during the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly. At the recommendation of the High-level Committee on Programmes, and at the request of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB), UNFPA and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), in collaboration with the Global Migration Group, have prepared a set of draft outcomes and recommendations on migration in preparation for the High-level Dialogue. Member agencies of the High-level Committee, the Global Migration Group and the United Nations regional commissions, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on International Migration and Development, the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the human rights of migrants and the Non-Governmental Organization Committee on Migration were invited to provide inputs that focused on a stocktaking of experiences since the first High-level Dialogue, held in 2006, in promoting the developmental aspects of international migration, providing a coherent inter-agency response to the opportunities and challenges of international migration and promoting the application of international standards and norms relevant to international migration and international migrants. The inputs highlighted good practices, challenges encountered, existing gaps, recommendations on how to overcome those gaps and suggested outcomes for the 2013 High-level Dialogue.

11. UNFPA is also collaborating with IOM and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in convening informational meetings to help inform discussions and advance the global migration debate. The High-level Dialogue round-table series, which is led by IOM, is designed as a forum for the Permanent Missions of Member States in New York to consider the themes that will be discussed at the high-level dialogue: (a) assessing the effects of international migration on sustainable development and identifying relevant priorities in view of the preparation of the post-2015 development framework; (b) measures to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of all migrants, with particular reference to women and children, as well as to prevent and combat smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons and to ensure regular, orderly and safe migration;

(c) strengthening partnerships and cooperation on international migration, mechanisms to effectively integrate migration into development policies and promote coherence at all levels; and (d) international and regional labour mobility and its impact on development. The round-table series, which began in October 2012 with a discussion of the global migration debate from the time of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development to the present, aims to prepare Member States for the High-level Dialogue by providing opportunities for discussion, the exchange of experiences, and networking with experts from Governments, the United Nations, the Global Migration Group, civil society and academia. The series also supports delegates in their consideration of migration in other relevant discussions, including the global survey of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014 and the post-2015 development processes.

III. Capacity development

12. Strengthening the capacity of countries to address the challenges of migration is one of the main priorities of the work of UNFPA in this area. The Fund's policy guidance note on international migration encourages its country offices to support the enhancement of national capacity to integrate migration issues into national and sectoral development policies, programmes, strategies and action plans, including poverty reduction strategies.

13. At the global level, UNFPA helps to increase understanding of migration issues within the United Nations community by collaborating with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), IOM and the MacArthur Foundation in convening seminars on key migration and development topics for delegates of the Permanent Missions to the United Nations and representatives of the entities of the United Nations system. The seminars are intended to provide government officials and the international community with a better understanding of the relationship between migration and development and a forum for the discussion of issues of vital concern to countries of origin, transit and destination. Topics over the years have included: labour migration, female migration, migration and AIDS, migration and ageing, contributions of diasporas, environmentally-induced migration and climate change, migration and human rights, irregular migration, migration and the Millennium Development Goals, health challenges of migrant youth, countering human trafficking, regional consultative processes, migration and the economic crisis, migration data, migration profiles and the mainstreaming of migration into development planning. The seminar on migration profiles was convened as part of the thematic meetings held at the 2011 Global Forum on Migration and Development, which were co-chaired by the Governments of Ghana and the Republic of Moldova.

14. UNFPA is an active member of the Programme Management Unit of the European Commission-United Nations Joint Migration and Development Initiative and continues, in partnership with the other members of the Initiative, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), IOM, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), to set up and reinforce migration and development networks, identify good practices and inform policymaking on migration and development.

15. Together with IOM and other partners, UNFPA supports the efforts of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Observatory on Migration to foster the evidence base for mainstreaming the issue of migration into development and to enhance understanding of the impact of South-South migration on development for evidence-based policymaking and to mainstream the subject of human mobility into development planning.

16. At regional level, in partnership with the Department for Economic and Social Affairs, UNFPA and the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) have conducted workshops on migration statistics targeting countries in Central Asia and the Commonwealth of Independent States in order to identify gaps in the availability of data on international migrant stocks, flows and characteristics in the region, to raise awareness of the global and regional policy context and to provide training in global and regional data standards.

17. To build the capacity of national institutions in the collection and analysis of migration data and in policy formulation, UNFPA collaborated with ECE on its Development Account project aimed at strengthening national capacities to deal with international migrations, in particular at maximizing benefits and minimizing negative impact in a number of countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

18. To further strengthen the capacity of countries to address migration issues, UNFPA regional and country offices disseminated the publication of the Center for Global Development *Migrants Count: Five Steps Toward Better Migration Data* to national statistical offices and research institutes, thus facilitating the collection of improved migration data for evidence-based policy formulation.

19. At national level, many UNFPA country offices support training and capacity development activities to ensure that countries are adequately prepared to address migration issues and have the knowledge and data they need to formulate appropriate migration policies.

20. In Kenya, UNFPA convened a training workshop on demographic and statistical analyses and policy-brief writing techniques for the authors of the 2009 monographs of the World Population and Housing Census Programme. After the training, 13 monographs, including monographs on migration and urbanization, for the use of policymakers and planners in programming and formulating the new development plans, were completed. In Sao Tome and Principe, personnel of the departments of immigration and borders were trained in the collection of international migration data.

21. The UNFPA country office in Bhutan collaborated with the National Statistics Bureau and the Gross National Happiness Commission to present a summary of the population perspective plan to the Prime Minister and raised awareness about the need to address population dynamics, including migration. The consultative process informed policymakers of the importance of addressing migration issues and its indicators for evidence-based planning. As a result, policymakers and planners from different ministries were made more aware of issues related to international migration and recommended that such matters be included in the formulation of a national population policy. UNFPA supported the provision of training to planning and statistics officers on the importance of demographic indicators and the use of statistics.

22. In Cambodia, the UNFPA country office continues to play a central role in promoting capacity development of its national counterparts through, inter alia, technical assistance, the provision of training and the sharing of experiences and lessons learned at the national and international levels, thus contributing to the further strengthening of data collection, analysis and utilization in support of policy and strategy development and the integration of priority population issues in existing policies and strategies for poverty reduction. Major capacity development activities targeted policymakers at both the national and subnational levels. At the national level, the office worked with the National Institute of Statistics and the General Directorate for Planning of the Ministry of Planning and contributed to the further strengthening of data collection, analysis and utilization in support of policy and strategy development and the integration of priority population issues in existing policies and strategies for poverty reduction. At the subnational planning level, the office cooperated with the provincial and district councils, commune councils and women's and children's consultative committees to strengthen their capacity to respond to the needs of communities in the areas of reproductive health, youth, gender-based violence and migration.

23. The UNFPA country office in the Islamic Republic of Iran supported the National Population Association and the National Statistical Centre in conducting a seminar on migration. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the UNFPA country office continued to support the Ministry of Planning and Investment in building its capacity to conduct population analyses.

24. The UNFPA subregional office in the Pacific supports analyses of migration based on census data and helps to strengthen capacity in this field by including national staff in its analytical work. Such work is currently planned in Solomon Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia, and eventually it is intended to extend it to other Pacific Island countries as well.

25. The issue of international migration is high on the agenda of the Government of Kiribati, and national capacity development has largely been provided through policy dialogue, awareness raising and advocacy. UNFPA strategies and priorities in Kiribati continue to address high population growth and reversal of the high rate of rural to urban migration and the migration from the outer islands to the urban centre by providing more opportunities in the outer islands, in particular by strengthening government services and promoting small and medium-sized enterprises and sustainable livelihoods. In the review of the current Kiribati development plan 2008-2011 and the development of the new plan for 2012-2015 population displacement, migration and family planning have been given priority.

26. In Azerbaijan, UNFPA has trained key Government officials in ways to address the challenges arising from the lack of an efficient migration-related data collection and analysis system. Cooperation and coordination among relevant Government entities dealing with migration data have been improved. In addition, Government officials from key institutions responsible for migration data participated in training in Poland on the functioning of the European data management system and best practices in collecting, analysing and sharing migration data. In a survey on migration patterns, new tools and indicators were selected and tested and 15,000 individuals were familiarized with the data management system of the State Statistical Committee. The introduction of new tools and indicators have made it possible for the Committee and other key national authorities to better assess the

dynamics of migration in Azerbaijan based on more accurate and up-to-date data. The level of coordination and cooperation among key Government agencies has been improvised through the promotion of dialogue, the study of best international practices and relevant publications and the provision of training courses. The assessment of the national legal framework on migration-related data has enabled national authorities to review areas that required further improvement.

27. In Kyrgyzstan, staff members of the demographic statistics department of the National Statistics Committee participated in a course on population and development focused on skills improvement in a number of areas, including migration indicators. The course was organized by the UNFPA regional office and the Higher School of Economics in Moscow. In Uzbekistan, several capacity development training courses for national partners have been conducted, including training on migration methodologies and analysis for research staff of the Institute of Social Research.

28. In the Plurinational State of Bolivia, the UNFPA country office has supported various activities to disseminate information and provide training and advocacy to strengthen organizations and to build and strengthen networks to implement the Migration Act, focusing, in particular, on promoting sexual and reproductive rights, including HIV/AIDS, and combating gender-based violence against women and young migrants. As a result of UNFPA support, the comprehensive sexual health programme of the Ministry of Health has initiated a registration system that includes data specific to the migrant population. In addition, UNFPA has supported the advocacy work of civil society organizations, thus contributing to the strengthening of migrants' rights. The UNFPA country office in Nicaragua has supported the training of officials on migration management and the management of migration data flows and has launched an information campaign on the subject of international migration.

IV. Policy dialogue

29. In a number of countries, national bodies have engaged in policy dialogue and have collaborated in formulating and reviewing national population policies, including international migration policies. For example, in Cameroon, UNFPA supported a national interministerial task force on international migration which considered the dividends provided by the Cameroonian diaspora. In Côte d'Ivoire, UNFPA was instrumental in the integration of a population and development section into the national poverty reduction strategy paper, including discussion of the implementation of a policy for managing migration.

30. The UNFPA country office in Mozambique collaborated in the finalization of a report of the national population policy and initiated the revision of the population policy in order to incorporate emerging thematic issues such as climate change, migration and urbanization.

31. In the Occupied Palestinian Territory, the UNFPA country office strengthened the policy dialogue between the Government and academic institutions, focusing on national population priorities. In addition, a policy dialogue with experts was conducted to discuss the national priority needs in the field of migration and a policy brief on external migration was drafted using data from the 2010 migration survey. Strengthened partnerships and policy dialogue between governmental and

academic institutions on population issues has enhanced the production of research and evidence-based tools on population dynamics related to youth, gender, migration and the elderly, which will inform national policies and programmes.

32. In the Sudan, the UNFPA country office supported the review of the national population policy, which addresses, inter alia, population dynamics, including international migration, urbanization and displacement. UNFPA supported technical thematic groups, the recruitment of national experts, the organization of consultative meetings and the production of thematic background papers. UNFPA also supported the participation of staff of the National Population Council in expert group meetings in conjunction with the regional meeting for directors of national population councils.

33. The Asia and the Pacific regional office is currently co-chairing, with the regional office of IOM, the working group on the organization of the Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting for the 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development. At the UNFPA subregional office in Fiji, migration is an integral part of the Fund's work on population policies. UNFPA contributed to the formulation and endorsement of population policies for Vanuatu and Tuvalu, and is continuing its work on population policy for Solomon Islands. The Fund expects to expand this work to Fiji.

34. In Nepal, after the dissemination of the population perspective plan 2010-2031, there is growing realization among national stakeholders of the need to formulate a national population policy based on the new plan. To inform the policy, and to contribute to the ongoing debate on the relevance of the issues raised in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development for the country, UNFPA, in collaboration with the Population Division of the Ministry of Health and Population and the Association of Youth Organizations of Nepal (the Fund's implementing partner for youth programmes) has organized five national population debates on emerging population issues, including international migration and the economy, youth and adolescent sexual and reproductive health, urbanization and the environment and data/statistics for development and population policy.

35. The UNFPA country office in Azerbaijan has provided support to the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population, the Government body directly involved in the planning, development and monitoring of population-related programmes and policies in the country, in the process of evaluating the State programme on population development and demography, including by identifying ways to regulate migration. In this way, UNFPA has supported the Government's efforts and commitment to advancing the agenda set out in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development in the country by linking its principles to national policies and programmes in the area of population and development.

36. UNFPA has also provided technical assistance to the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in the review and revision of the country's strategy for demographic development, which includes specific goals and measures regarding migration.

37. The UNFPA country office in Guatemala has provided technical and financial assistance to the National Migrant Care Council in elaborating a general framework

for Government action regarding migration matters. The framework will be used in the formulation of a migrant care policy.

38. The Government of Jamaica has embarked upon the development of a migration policy to identify gaps in the country's response to migration as well as to identify the advantages to be obtained through enhanced engagement with the diaspora. The policy is significant because, while the population of Jamaica is approximately 2.7 million people, it is estimated that approximately 2.6 million Jamaicans live outside the country. The policy will provide guidance on how to optimize engagement with this significant population. A technical working group on migration has been established to identify the key issues that should be examined in the development of the national migration policy, and UNFPA has been actively participating in its work. The Fund has raised the subject of health services for migrant women and girls, in particular, as well as concerns relating to older persons who leave the country during their youth but return after retirement. This perspective has been articulated within the technical working group on migration and it will be reflected in the final policy.

39. In Mexico, one of the main results achieved regarding advocacy on population and development issues has been the establishment and strengthening of policy dialogue with federal institutions and local governments, particularly with the states of Chiapas, San Luis Potosi, Oaxaca and Puebla. Among the issues raised with government authorities are internal and international migration, population ageing, adolescence and youth, human trafficking and local development.

V. Data collection and research

40. Timely migration data are essential for policy formulation and programme planning. UNFPA encourages its country offices to support activities that promote the establishment and maintenance of reliable databases on migration and development and on cross-border movements between countries and geographic regions. The Fund encourages support for operational research that fosters increased understanding of migration processes, including female migration, addresses the needs of migrants, particularly sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, and carries out studies that focus on: (a) the relationship between migration and development; (b) the root causes of migration; (c) young people and the gender dimension of migration in a life cycle approach, including the impact of migration on gender equality and women's empowerment; (d) labour migration in a globalized economy; (e) the impact of remittances; (f) the role of the diaspora; (g) measures to prevent human trafficking, especially of women and girls; (h) ensuring the human rights of migrants; (i) addressing the challenges of irregular migration; and (j) the impact of migration on the environment.

41. Many UNFPA country offices support the collection and analysis of migration data and related research activities. For example, in sub-Saharan Africa, the UNFPA country office in Cameroon has presented a number of discussion papers on the challenges of data availability in migration analysis. In Namibia, UNFPA has commissioned a baseline study on youth migration and in Nigeria, the Fund has worked with its partners to support country-level capacities for improved migration-related data, with a view to augmenting evidence-based policymaking.

42. The UNFPA country offices in Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Niger, Nigeria and Chad are collaborating to address cross-country population dynamics in the Lake Chad Basin region. A study on the demographic aspects of HIV-AIDS seroprevalence in the Lake Chad Basin was conducted as a baseline as part of the development of a programme to combat HIV. Because of the population migration between countries, it would have been pointless to conduct the study in the individual countries. To address this issue, the country offices acted as facilitators for the coordination of the studies by the national counterparts in their respective countries. This collaboration resulted in a study that incorporated the migration dynamics in the region as well as data on all the countries involved. The study analyses the link between migration dynamics and HIV infection in the region. It is expected that the programme developed on the basis of the study will be applied in efforts to address the issue in the region.

43. The UNFPA regional office in the Arab States is collaborating with the MEDSTAT programme of the European Union, the World Bank, UNHCR and other partners in the Mediterranean Household International Migration Survey, which covers eight States: Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, the Occupied Palestinian Territory, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia. The survey addresses various forms of international migration, including voluntary and forced migration, and its implications for migrants, their households and sending and receiving countries. The UNFPA regional office and the Fund's country offices are supporting the survey technically and financially.

44. In Jordan, UNFPA is continuing its discussions with national partners on improving the availability of data on migration. The country office seeks to strengthen partnerships with other United Nations agencies working in this area, and with IOM, and to ensure access to qualified expertise in migration that is responsive to national needs and aware of the sensitivities in the region. UNFPA and the Higher Population Council advocated the establishment of two committees to improve the quality of data on migration and population projections. The two committees, which are now very active, have reviewed all issues related to migration in Jordan and have produced a report that will be published soon.

45. In Morocco, the results of a study on international migration and development analysed the following issues: illegal migration, return migration, the brain drain and international migration and development. UNFPA provides leadership to the national migration thematic group in its consideration of migration, both internal and international.

46. In 2010, the UNFPA country office in the Occupied Palestinian Territory supported the first national household survey on internal and international migration, which was conducted by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. Other activities supported by UNFPA include the production of the reports on the national migration survey, including the main findings and analysis, the organization of a policy dialogue to discuss the survey findings conducted by the Population Policy Department within the Ministry of Planning and Administrative Development, the dissemination and production of a user-friendly data file for use by academia and research institutes and the production of a policy paper on international migration.

47. The Asia and the Pacific regional office produced a report entitled "Socio-cultural influences on the reproductive health of migrant women: a review of

literature in Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Thailand and Viet Nam", which explores the nexus between sociocultural factors, health seeking behaviour and access to sexual and reproductive health information and services among migrants in four countries of the region. In a key finding, the report reveals that migrant women's reproductive health needs are being neglected. A focus on sociocultural factors is essential to an understanding of the multiple factors impacting migrant women's behaviour and their health-care preferences. The report makes recommendations on how policymakers, employers and service providers can better address the reproductive health needs of migrant women.

48. The Asia and the Pacific regional office is a member of the Thematic Working Group on Migration co-chaired by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and IOM. As a collaborative effort with 16 other regional offices of the United Nations, the UNFPA regional office supported the development of a situation report on international migration in South and South-West Asia, which provides country overviews on the migration situation, as well as thematic chapters on regional migration trends and issues from eight different perspectives, namely, environment and climate change, gender, health, labour migration, policy and international cooperation, protection of the rights of migrant workers, refugees and stateless persons and remittances.

49. The UNFPA country office in Cambodia assisted in incorporating migration questions into the 2008 census questionnaire as well as with the analysis, report writing and dissemination of the findings. UNFPA was also involved in the comprehensive study on rural-urban migration that sought to examine the characteristics of migrants and investigate the linkages between migration and the welfare of individuals, families and communities. The findings and recommendations of the study will facilitate the development of an overall strategy to meet the challenge of rapid migration and the formulation of development policies aiming at achieving the betterment of Cambodian society. There are plans to do a secondary in-depth analysis on other topics (education, gender, ageing) affected by migration using available data as well as a follow-up survey to study the impact of migration.

50. The UNFPA country office in Mongolia provided technical and financial support to the 2010 Population and Housing Census. In addition, the capacity of the National Statistical Office, and particularly that of the Census Bureau, was improved through the use of Geographical Information Systems in order to provide spatial information on population and housing down to the soum or khoroo (an equivalent of a county) level, using an online method to include Mongolian citizens living abroad. A post-enumeration survey to validate census results and an analysis of census data by key population issues such as migration and gender were also carried out.

51. In Thailand, UNFPA, with the involvement of key stakeholders, supported the work of the National Statistical Office by carrying out an in-depth analysis of cross-border migration based on census data. In the Pacific region, the Fund's migration-related activities are focused primarily on in-depth analyses of migration based on census data. A migration monograph is being finalized in Solomon Islands, monographs are planned for the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands and migration profiles are planned for the Cook Islands. There are plans to gradually increase involvement in vital statistics, including the provision of support

for population registers in selected countries, which is expected to greatly increase available data on migration.

52. In the Eastern Europe and Central Asia region, the UNFPA regional office continues its collaboration with the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) on migration statistics, including capacity-building, facilitating data exchange among countries, support for the ECE clearinghouse establishment and operation and raising the level of awareness of policymakers regarding the role of migration in national development. The integration of a complex migration agenda as part of the programme of work of the Commission on Population and Development contributed to the implementation of the European Union Action Plan on Visa Liberalization by the Republic of Moldova. In Uzbekistan, UNFPA supported the participation of staff of the National Statistical Office in meetings on migration statistics and censuses.

53. In Latin America and the Caribbean, with sponsorship from the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation, UNPFA worked with Governments and strategic partners in the region on the initiative for sexual and reproductive health care for migrant youths and women, which is aimed at placing the themes of sexual and reproductive health care, including HIV/AIDS, and sexual violence affecting migrant youth and women on the public agenda as a right that goes beyond borders. The work promotes binational and cross-sectoral work between Argentina and Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia and Ecuador, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala and Mexico, and Haiti and the Dominican Republic in order to improve migrants' access to sexual and reproductive health-care services and to strengthen programmes for the prevention of sexually transmitted infections/HIV and AIDS and gender-based violence. Regional and binational studies on the sexual and reproductive health of the migrant population in highly vulnerable border areas helped to identify needs and obstacles to progress in this area, and helped to inform the development of strategies to promote the human rights of migrant youth and women and improve their access to sexual and reproductive health services. The creation of binational commissions as coordination mechanisms at borders stimulated the exchange of information, the identification of intervention zones, the preparation of policies, the integration of associations of civil society and Governments and the establishment of care services. With the participation of governmental and civil society institutions, border and cross-border cooperation networks for the design of health policies, the development and implementation of sexual and reproductive health-care strategies and the monitoring and evaluation of policies have been strengthened.

54. The Latin America and Caribbean regional office supported the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in the area of migration, including the update of the regional migration database, the Investigation of International Migration in Latin America (IMILA), with census information from Brazil, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). ECLAC collaborated with IOM in assisting the Department of Foreign Affairs and Migration of Chile in its discussion of a project on migration law and collaborated with the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, the European Union, IOM and the Chilean Government in the preparation of a workplan to elaborate a statistical compendium on migration. UNFPA participated in a number of regional migration meetings held in Chile, including the twelfth South American Conference on Migration, the first meeting on migration in the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States and the

seminar on cities, migration and human rights, which addressed international migration and refugees, and took part in the third International Congress on Poverty, Migration and Development, held in Mexico.

55. In the Plurinational State of Bolivia, the UNFPA country office supported the preparation of a report entitled "Health and international migration: Bolivian women in Argentina", which promoted the development of the more efficient design and implementation of public policies to improve access and quality of care for migrant populations. In Colombia, UNFPA collaborated with the National Statistical Department in training a technical team on the use of tools and new technologies for the production of population projections at the national and subnational levels. In addition, the technical capacities of the Department in the use of administrative registries as inputs for the generation of statistical information on international migration were strengthened. UNFPA also provided support to ensure the completion of the design and application of a methodology for estimating international migration flows.

56. In the Dominican Republic, UNFPA, in conjunction with the National Statistical Office and the Ministry of Planning and Development, led a study on internal and international migration. UNFPA also sponsored an updated study on the trafficking and exploitation of foreign migrant women. UNFPA assisted in the country's first national immigrants survey which was supported by the European Union and the UNFPA country office in Haiti. The Fund also supported the National Statistics Office by: providing technical assistance for the methodological design and survey sample selection; implementing a training and skill-building programme for supervisors, surveyors, facilitators, interpreters and quality control teams; and monitoring the field work, the elaboration of the final and complimentary reports and the design of the lobbying strategy. In addition, UNFPA promoted the creation of a socio-demographic information system, including data on poverty, sexual and reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, gender violence, and migration, disaggregated by age and gender at the local level. UNFPA participated in the seminar on international migration and development organized by the Ministry of Haitians Living Abroad and other partners.

57. The UNFPA country office in Haiti supported two internal and international surveys after the 2010 earthquake. In addition, UNFPA supported the Government in the preparation of the poverty reduction strategy paper in the area of population dynamics, including international migration.

58. The UNFPA country office in Mexico continues to collaborate on international migration issues with several partners at the federal and state levels. At the national level, the country office supported the development of indicators and case studies, including updates on the situation and trends of international migration flows in Mexico, indicators on the reception and use of remittances at the household level, economic and social factors associated with international migration in communities of origin and destination and the impact of international migration on the health of migrants and their families as well as policy analysis of the employment, education and health sectors linked to migrants' needs. At the state level, UNFPA supported the creation of information systems on migration, especially in the main states of origin. The UNFPA country office also supports projects on the analysis of economic determinants of migration from Mexico to the United States of America and a subnational study on the population and development factors along the southern

border of Mexico, a key area for migration flows from Central America into the United States.

VI. Awareness raising

59. A number of UNFPA country offices have undertaken advocacy and awareness raising activities to raise the profile of the subject of international migration. Some country offices used the UNFPA 7 Billion Actions campaign to advance demographic issues, including migration. For example, in sub-Saharan Africa, the commemoration of the World Population Day and the launch of *The State of World Population* report in Botswana, both of which focused on the fact that the world has surpassed the 7 billion milestone, raised awareness of the interlinkages between population and development and spurred discussion of the implications of population growth, migration and other population dynamics in relation to development in the context of Botswana. The events were attended by policymakers, including ministers, parliamentarians, district commissioners, development partners, civil society organizations and private sector institutions.

60. In Senegal, UNFPA worked on relieving the root causes of migration of young people through advocacy efforts by all partners under the auspices of IOM. The migration profile of Senegal facilitated the development of strategies for keeping young people in their homelands. The UNFPA country office in Uganda supported the first-ever national population conference, which produced recommendations to address key population issues related to the demographic bonus in the sectors of education, health, housing and urban development and immigration.

61. In Papua New Guinea, the UNFPA country office supported the preparation of a radio drama by the Population Media Centre on the Millennium Development Goals and relevant population issues, in particular the effects of international migration, urbanization, health issues such as HIV and reproductive health and the impact of climate change on the daily life. The scriptwriters received training on how to integrate social issues related to population and development into a dramatic script. The experience showed the importance of advocacy aimed at decision makers and legislators in ensuring that the issue of international migration is incorporated into development plans.

62. In the Dominican Republic, UNFPA undertook lobbying efforts for the migrant regularization plan. The country office played a very active role along with IOM, UNHCR, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UNDP in negotiations to guarantee the rights of migrants within the plan. In Guatemala, UNFPA conducted advocacy work to facilitate the process of elaborating the national policy on migration.

VII. Other initiatives

63. As Chair of the Global Migration Group for the period January to June 2008, UNFPA initiated a collaborative effort to analyse the challenges of protecting the human rights of international migrants, which resulted in the publication, *International Migration and Human Rights: Challenges and Opportunities on the Threshold of the 60th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.*

The report stresses the fact that migrants are human beings with rights, which States, exercising their sovereign right to determine who enters and remains in their territory, have an obligation to protect. It underscores the fact that fundamental human rights are non-negotiable and that an individual's immigration status is irrelevant in this respect. International migration, development and human rights are inextricably linked. Respect for the fundamental rights of migrants is an essential prerequisite for countries wishing to reap the full benefits of migration.

64. UNFPA has taken the lead in conducting an inventory of impact assessments of international migration projects and programmes on development carried out by the member agencies of the Global Migration Group. The purpose of the exercise is to raise awareness of the importance of assessing the impact of migration projects and programmes in order to ensure that resources are used as effectively and efficiently as possible. The inventory revealed that member agencies of the Group carried out projects that addressed a wide range of migration issues, including labour migration, temporary and circular migration, return and reintegration, highly skilled migration/brain drain, the cost of migration, diaspora engagement, refugees, reintegration and resettlement, remittance transfers, combating human trafficking, migrant integration, migrant health and migration statistics. While most agencies conducted evaluations of their projects they did not conduct impact assessments. The evaluations were typically part of the monitoring and evaluation exercise of the logical framework or donor reporting.

65. UNFPA has joined a new initiative, the Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development, under the leadership of the World Bank. As a member of the initiative, UNFPA plans to participate in the working group focusing on the core set of indicators for migration profiles, the multiple indicator cluster survey, web-based training materials/modules and capacity-building. The Fund expects to contribute to future working groups that address demographic changes, climate change, migrants' rights and social aspects of migration.

66. UNFPA collaborates with other United Nations agencies in the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in order to ensure that population dynamics, including migration, are addressed in the climate change discourse, in the conviction that migration policies and measures to address displacement must be part of adaptation strategies.

67. The UNFPA country office in Panama, in collaboration with IOM, UNICEF and UNDP, are seeking the support of the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security for a 36-month programme that aims to improve human security of Ngöbe and Buglé temporary migrants in Costa Rica and Panama, particularly in the areas of economic, food, health, personal, community and political security, through the empowerment and promotion of better access to improved culture and gender-sensitive public services. The direct beneficiaries of this initiative will include some 10,000 Ngöbe and Buglé migrants along their entire migratory route.

68. UNFPA country offices collaborate in mainstreaming pilot exercises in Bangladesh, Jamaica, the Republic of Moldova and Tunisia to ensure that migration forms part of their national development plans and strategies. Other countries that are members of the United Nations country team migration theme group also collaborate on migration issues.

VIII. Conclusion

69. International migration is a global issue and it must be a central part of the global development agenda. It presents both opportunities for and challenges to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. The growth and diversity of current migration flows clearly demonstrate that migration can no longer be considered peripheral to the mainstream of population and development policy.

70. Today, migration affects nearly every country in the world, either as point of origin, transit or destination, and often all three at once. With the decline in fertility in many parts of the world, migration has taken on increased significance, becoming an important component of population growth in many countries. The globalization of markets, shortages and surpluses of labour, easier transportation and communication and conflicts are other factors that have contributed to the size and complexity of migration flows. Increasingly, efforts aimed at achieving the Millennium Development Goals embrace migration as a development force, not a development failure.

71. More detailed research on migration and development linkages, together with an increased availability of age and sex-disaggregated migration data, are essential for evidence-based policy dialogue, development planning and programme formulation. Research in key areas such as the root causes of migration, the development impact of migration, the impact of migration on gender equality and women's empowerment and labour migration in a globalized economy is also essential in order to enhance our understanding of the migration process and to help countries promote the orderly flow of migration to maximize the benefits and minimize the negative consequences of migration for countries of origin and destination as well as for the migrants themselves.

72. The 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development is a perfect opportunity to ensure that the issue of migration figures prominently in all discussions relating to the post-2015 development agenda.

73. The Fund is committed to working with Governments, entities of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and civil society to improve migration data, facilitate policy dialogue, develop capacity to formulate and implement migration policies and programmes and strengthen partnerships in order to enhance understanding of the complexity of migration flows and their links to development. The Fund will continue to advocate for the provision of the full range of health services for migrants, particularly female migrants, including services for reproductive health and for individuals with HIV/AIDS. UNFPA will continue to work to ensure that migration issues are an integral part of the post-2015 development agenda.

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Actions in follow-up to the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development

Flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report responds to a request made by the Commission on Population and Development at its twenty-eighth session, in its provisional agenda, for an annual report on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development. The report also complies with General Assembly resolutions 49/128 and 50/124, in which the Assembly called for the preparation of periodic reports on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action.

The report examines levels of donor and domestic expenditures for population activities in developing countries for 2011 and provides estimates for population expenditures in 2012 and projections for 2013. Donor assistance continues to increase, but this increase is not as dramatic as before. Donor assistance stood at almost $11 billion in 2010 and increased to $11.6 billion in 2011. It is projected to increase to $11.9 billion in 2012 and to $12.3 billion in 2013.

A rough estimate of resources mobilized by developing countries as a group yielded a figure of $54.7 billion for 2011. The 2012 and 2013 figures are expected to follow the same pattern, increasing to $55.4 billion in 2012 and to $58.9 billion in 2013.

* E/CN.9/2013/1.

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While some donors have increased funding levels, many have not been able to do so because they have been suffering from the financial crisis. Developing countries are currently funding over three fourths of population expenditures, and it is private consumers in these countries who are spending well over half of domestic resources through out-of-pocket expenditures. This has important implications with regard to access, reaching the most marginalized and slow progress in achieving targets.

Funding levels are below the amounts necessary to fully implement the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and achieve the Millennium Development Goals. This is true for all four components of the population package costed under the International Conference on Population and Development: family planning; basic reproductive health; sexually transmitted diseases/HIV/AIDS prevention activities; and basic research, data and population and development policy analysis.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report was prepared by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in response to a request by the Commission on Population and Development at its twenty-eighth session,[1] for an annual report on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development held in Cairo in 1994.[2] The report is part of the programme of work of the Commission and is submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 49/128 and 50/124, in which the Assembly called for the preparation of periodic reports on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action.

2. The report reviews the flow of funds from donor countries for population assistance in developing countries[3] and provides estimates of governmental and non-governmental expenditures for population activities in developing countries for 2011. It also includes donor and developing country estimates for 2012 and projections for 2013. Data collection activities for both donor and domestic resource flows were undertaken by the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute under a contract with UNFPA. To build regional capacity to monitor resource flows, UNFPA and the Demographic Institute also work with the Indian Institute of Health Management Research and the African Population and Health Research Center in the collection of data on domestic expenditures. Evaluation and analysis of data were carried out jointly by UNFPA and the Demographic Institute.

Methodology

3. Information on international population assistance was obtained through a detailed questionnaire mailed to 121 key actors in the field of population and AIDS research, including major multilateral organizations and agencies, large private foundations and other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that provide substantial amounts of population assistance, and the donor countries of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). To decrease respondent fatigue, coordinate monitoring of resource flows and ensure consistency in reporting, as much information from donor countries as possible has been obtained from the database of the Development Assistance Committee. In the absence by the publication deadline, of complete data for 2011 and 2012 from some major donors, information contained in the report is also based on estimates taking into account past funding behaviour.

4. Information on domestic resource flows is based on data supplied by Governments and non-governmental organizations in developing countries throughout the world, secondary sources and estimations and projections.

5. The external and domestic financial resource flows for population activities analysed in the report are based on the "costed population package", as specified in

[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 7* (E/1995/27), annex I, sect. III.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] All references to developing countries in this report also include countries with economies in transition.

paragraph 13.14 of the Programme of Action. The package comprises family-planning services; basic reproductive health services; sexually transmitted diseases/HIV/AIDS prevention activities;[4] and basic research, data and population and development policy analysis.

II. International assistance to population activities

6. Donor assistance to population activities continues to increase, although at a slower rate than in the past. By 2010, donor assistance stood at almost $11 billion. The provisional figure for 2011 is $11.6 billion (see table 1). Funding levels were expected to increase to $11.9 billion in 2012 and to reach $12.3 billion in 2013. It is possible that donors who continue to be affected by the global financial crisis will not be able to increase funding levels and that the final figures for 2012 and 2013 will be below the estimates set out in table 1.

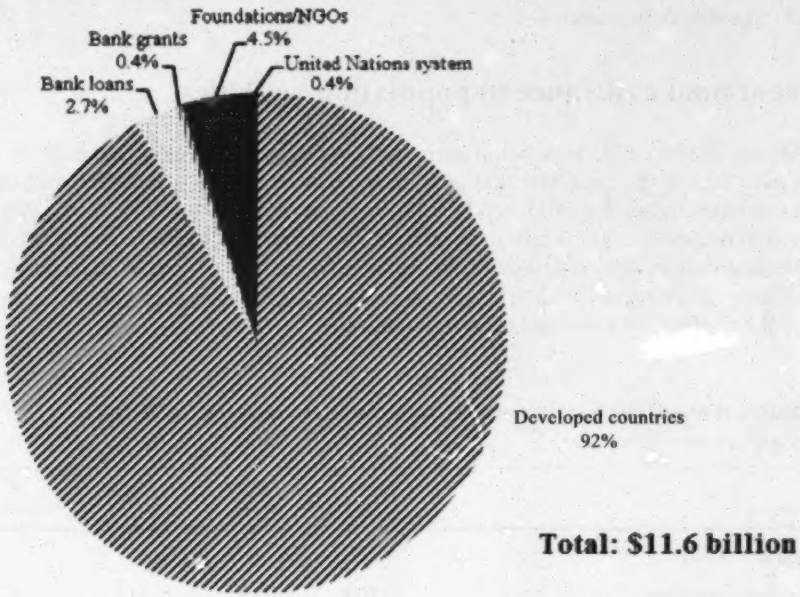
Table 1
International population assistance, by major donor category, 2010-2013
(Millions of United States dollars)

Donor category	*2010*	*2011 (Provisional)*	*2012 (Estimated)*	*2013 (Projected)*
Bilateral assistance				
Developed countries	10 079	10 685	10 814	11 200
Multilateral assistance				
United Nations system	20	44	22	22
Grants from development banks	86	43	93	96
Loans from development banks	177	313	313[a]	313[a]
Private assistance				
Foundations/NGOs	632	528	683	705
Subtotal without bank loans	**10 816**	**11 300**	**11 612**	**12 023**
Total	**10 994**	**11 613**	**11 925**	**12 336**

Source: UNFPA, 2012, *Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2010* and Resource Flows Project database.
Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding.
[a] 2012-2013 figures for development bank loans are estimated at the 2011 level.

[4] Since 2008, in order to ensure one AIDS figure, all data on HIV/AIDS expenditures have been obtained directly from UNAIDS using the broader definition of AIDS.

Figure I
Population assistance by source: 2011



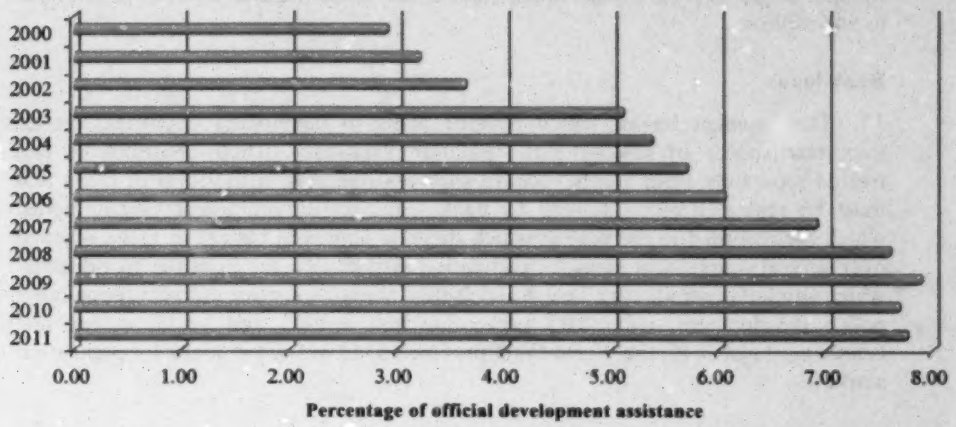
Source: Resource Flows Project database (figures are provisional).
Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding.

A. Bilateral assistance to population activities

7. Donor countries traditionally provide the largest share of population assistance. In 2011, bilateral assistance was estimated at almost $10.7 billion, an increase from almost $10 billion in 2010. Despite the financial difficulties faced by a number of donor countries, total population assistance continued to increase, although not at the same levels seen earlier. It is estimated that once all data are in population assistance from donor countries could reach $10.8 billion in 2012. Assuming a continuing upward trend, projections for 2013 place this figure at $11.2 billion.

8. According to the latest OECD figures, official development assistance (ODA) increased to $134 billion in 2011 from $128.5 billion in 2010. The percentage of total ODA that donor countries, as a group, contributed to population assistance increased to 7.77 per cent in 2011 from 7.69 per cent in 2010 (see figure II). There are significant variations from 0.07 per cent to 19.34 per cent, between countries in the percentage of ODA spent on population activities.

Figure II
Population assistance of donor countries as a percentage of ODA, 2000-2011



Source: UNFPA, 2012, *Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2010*, and Resource Flows Project database.
Note: Data for 2011 are provisional.

B. Multilateral assistance to population activities

9. Multilateral assistance to population activities consists of contributions provided by the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and grants and loans provided by development banks.

United Nations system

10. Multilateral assistance originating from within the United Nations system mainly consists of funds from UNAIDS, UNFPA and the World Health Organization (WHO). Whatever funding the United Nations agencies receive for population assistance from donor countries to the Development Assistance Committee is considered to be bilateral assistance. General funds of United Nations agencies not earmarked for population activities, interest earned on funds and money from income-generating activities that are spent on population activities are considered as multilateral assistance. Funds received from developing countries that agencies spend on population activities are a small portion of the budget of an agency and are also included as multilateral assistance. Provisional figures for multilateral assistance originating within the United Nations system show an increase, from $20 million in 2010 to $44 million in 2011.

11. UNFPA is the leading provider of United Nations assistance in the population field, providing support to 123 developing countries in 2011. UNFPA relies on voluntary contributions and follows its strategic plan 2008-2013, the goal of which is to accelerate progress towards realizing the Programme of Action and the Millennium Development Goals, focusing on three key areas: population and development; reproductive health and rights; and gender equality. The plan is results-based and specifies anticipated outcomes and indicators to measure results.

Bank grants

12. In 2011, the World Bank, the only development bank reporting expenditures for special grants programmes in population, decreased the total amount of its grants to $43 million.

Bank loans

13. Development banks, which provide loans to developing countries, are an important source of multilateral population assistance. Their contributions are treated separately from grants because such assistance is in the form of loans that must be repaid. Projects funded by bank loans reflect multi-year commitments, which are recorded in the year in which they are approved but are in fact disbursed over several years. Most loans for population assistance come from the World Bank, which supports reproductive health and family-planning service delivery, population policy development, HIV/AIDS prevention and fertility and health survey and census work. In 2011, the World Bank provided $313 million in loans for population activities.

C. Private assistance to population activities

14. Foundations, NGOs and other private organizations are also important sources of population assistance. In 2011, it is estimated that foundations and NGOs contributed $528 million to population activities, down from $632 million in 2010. Funding in 2012 and 2013 will depend on how the foundations and NGOs have weathered the global financial crisis.

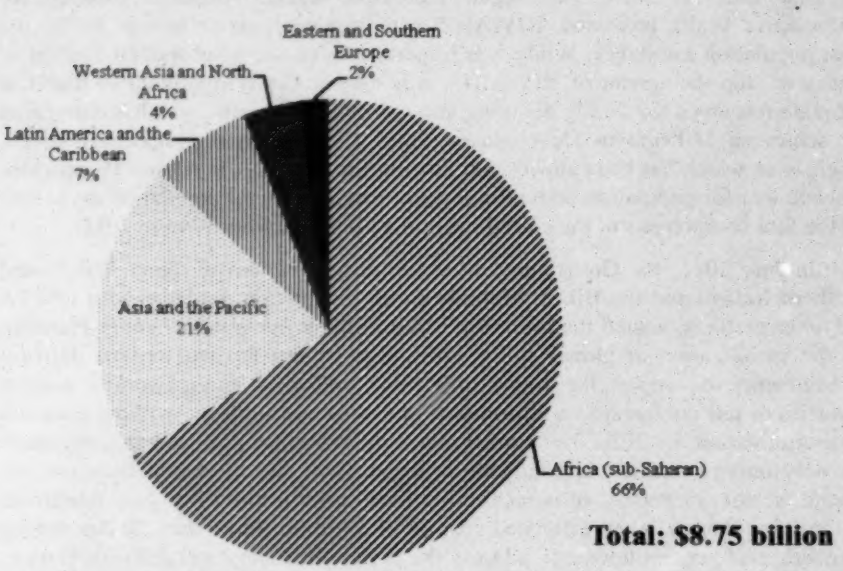
III. Expenditures for population activities

15. Figures for international population assistance reflect financial resources contributed by donors in a given year, while figures for expenditures reflect funds that have been received by developing countries in a given year. International assistance may be provided by a donor either directly to the developing country or to an intermediate donor, such as a multilateral organization or international NGO. Recipients may be the Governments of developing countries, national NGOs or the field offices operated by donors in developing countries. International population assistance for a given year does not automatically equal the expenditures in that year, since funds are not always spent in the same year in which they are received. This is particularly the case when funds are channelled through an intermediate donor. Thus, for example, funds provided by a donor to a recipient developing country in year A are included in international population assistance in year A and expenditures in year A. Funds provided by a donor to an intermediate donor in year A but spent by that intermediate donor in a recipient developing country in year B would be included under population assistance in year A and under expenditures in year B. Development bank loans are not included in expenditure figures because they reflect large blocks of loan agreements made in a single year but intended to be spent over several years.

A. Expenditures for population activities by geographic region

16. Sub-Saharan Africa, which includes the majority of the least developed countries, continues to be the largest recipient of assistance, receiving 66 per cent of all assistance going to the five geographic regions (see figure III). About 26.5 per cent of all population assistance goes to fund global and interregional population activities, including advocacy; research; reproductive health; HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support; and safe motherhood.

Figure III
Population assistance by geographic region: 2011


Eastern and Southern Europe 2%
Western Asia and North Africa 4%
Latin America and the Caribbean 7%
Asia and the Pacific 21%
Africa (sub-Saharan) 66%
Total: $8.75 billion

Source: Resource Flows Project database (figures are provisional).

B. Expenditures for population activities by category of activity

17. UNFPA monitors expenditures for population activities by the following four population categories costed under the International Conference on Population and Development: (a) family-planning services; (b) basic reproductive health services; (c) sexually transmitted diseases/HIV/AIDS prevention activities; and (d) basic research, data and population and development policy analysis.

18. The growing trend towards the integration of services and the use of sector-wide approaches in development assistance is making it increasingly difficult for countries to readily distinguish between expenditures for population and other health-related activities and, within population activities, between family planning, reproductive health and sexually transmitted diseases/HIV/AIDS prevention activities. However, while precise figures may not always be available, it is still possible to estimate the amount of resources that are spent on each of the four categories of the costed population package. Monitoring expenditures for the

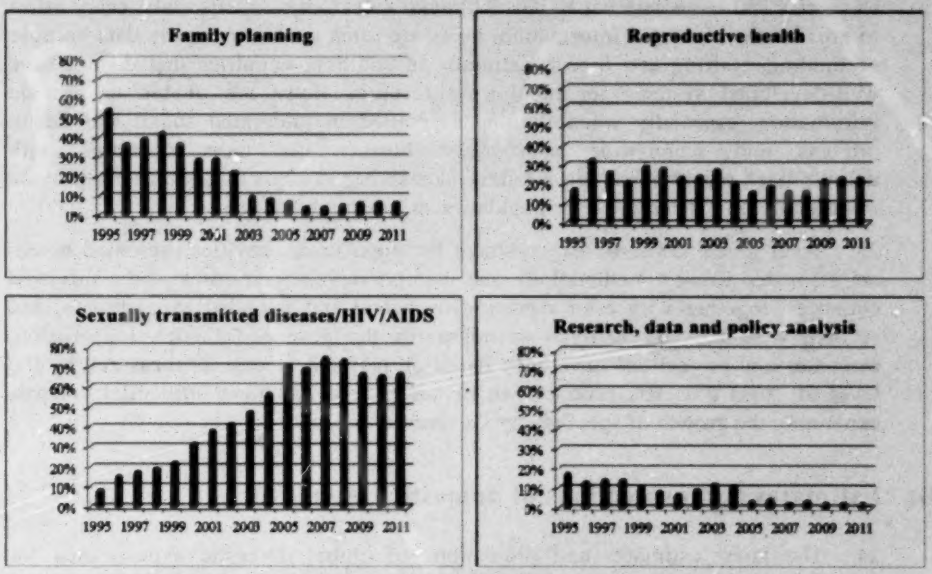
separate categories is an important component of budgeting, policymaking and programme planning.

19. When all final figures are in, compared to 2010, 2011 data are expected to show increases in funding for reproductive health and HIV/AIDS, and decreases in funding for family planning and basic data and research, even though the share of expenditures will likely stay the same as in 2010. Funding for family-planning services, which recently was increasing in absolute dollar amounts and actually surpassed the 1995 level when UNFPA first began monitoring resource flows by the four costed population categories, declined in 2011. Funding for reproductive health has increased noticeably since 2007. Funding for HIV/AIDS, which decreased for the first time in 2009, has begun increasing again. Although funding for reproductive health increased, HIV/AIDS activities continue to receive by far the most population assistance. While it is important to ensure a substantial amount of money to stop the spread of HIV/AIDS, it is also critically important to mobilize adequate resources for family planning and reproductive health, which are essential for achieving Millennium Development Goal 5, on improving maternal health, progress on which has been slower than that on the other Goals. Figure IV provides expenditures for population activities as a percentage of total population assistance for the four components of the costed population package from 1995 to 2011.

20. In July 2012, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, together with UNFPA and other partners, hosted the groundbreaking London Summit on Family Planning for the mobilization of global policy, financing, commodity and service delivery commitments to support the rights of women and girls in the world's poorest countries to use contraceptive information, services and supplies, without coercion or discrimination, by 2020. The commitments by more than 150 leaders from donor and developing countries, international agencies, civil society, foundations and the private sector increased resources to deliver contraceptives to an additional 120 million women, at an estimated cost of $4.3 billion. More than 20 developing countries made commitments to address the policy, financing and delivery barriers to women accessing contraceptive information, services and supplies. Donors made new financial commitments to support these plans amounting to $2.6 billion, an amount exceeding the financial goal of the Summit. It is estimated that by 2020, the collective efforts will result in 200,000 fewer women dying in pregnancy and childbirth, more than 110 million fewer unintended pregnancies, over 50 million fewer abortions, and nearly 3 million fewer babies dying in their first year of life.[5]

[5] See http://www.londonfamilyplanningsummit.co.uk/1530%20FINAL%20press%20release.pdf.

Figure IV
Expenditures for population activities as a percentage of total population assistance: 1995-2011


Family planning
Reproductive health
Sexually transmitted diseases/HIV/AIDS
Research, data and policy analysis
1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011

Source: UNFPA, 2012, *Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2010* and Resource Flows Project database.

C. Expenditures for population activities by channel of distribution

21. Assistance for population activities flows through a diverse network, moving from the donor to the recipient developing country through one of the following channels: (a) bilateral — directly from the donor to the recipient developing country Government; (b) multilateral — through United Nations organizations and agencies; and (c) non-governmental. The NGO channel is the predominant channel for funding. In 2011, it was estimated that about 38 per cent of population assistance was channelled through NGOs, compared to 36 per cent, which was received through bilateral channels and 26 per cent, which came from multilateral sources. This trend is expected to continue in 2012 and 2013.

IV. Domestic expenditures for population activities

A. Methodology

22. The Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development pointed out that the domestic resources of developing countries provide the largest portion of funds for attaining population and development objectives. The Programme estimated that two thirds of the funding required to finance population programmes would come from domestic resources. The mobilization of adequate domestic financial resources is therefore essential to facilitate full implementation of the agenda adopted in Cairo in 1994. UNFPA has

been monitoring domestic expenditures for population activities since 1997. This has been done primarily through the use of survey questionnaires sent to UNFPA country offices throughout the world for further distribution to Government ministries and large national NGOs. Although most Governments make every effort to provide the requested information, many are often unable to supply data because of funding, staffing and time constraints. In addition, countries that do not have well-developed systems for monitoring resource flows are unable to provide information, especially when funding is pooled in integrated social and health projects and sector-wide approaches. Furthermore, most countries with decentralized Governments do not have accounting systems that can easily provide information on expenditures for population at subnational levels.

23. Total global domestic expenditures for population activities presented herein are estimated using a methodology that incorporates the responses of the surveyed countries, together with prior reporting on actual and intended expenditures, and secondary sources on national spending. In the absence of such information, estimates and projections have been based on national income as measured by the level of gross domestic product, which has proved the most influential variable explaining the growth of spending by Governments.[6]

B. Estimates and projections of domestic expenditures

24. The latest estimates and projections of global domestic expenditures for population activities for the period 2011-2013 are presented in table 2. The overall levels mobilized increased considerably in 2011, to $54.7 billion, owing in large part to the large expenditures reported for family planning in China, new UNAIDS data and new data on out-of-pocket expenditures from WHO. The largest amount was mobilized in Asia ($39.4 billion), followed by sub-Saharan Africa ($6.9 billion), Eastern and Southern Europe ($4.1 billion), Latin America and the Caribbean ($3.4 billion), and Western Asia and North Africa ($952 million).

25. The figures are projected to increase further, especially if family-planning expenditures remain at the same levels: $55.4 billion in 2012 and $58.9 billion in 2013. Asia is expected to have mobilized the largest amount of financial resources in both 2012 and to continue to do so in 2013. Sub-Saharan Africa is expected to mobilize the second largest amount of funds, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean, Eastern and Southern Europe and Western Asia and North Africa.

26. It is estimated that 32 per cent of all domestic expenditures for population were spent on sexually transmitted diseases/HIV/AIDS prevention activities in 2011. This percentage varied considerably by region, from 96 per cent in Eastern and Southern Europe to 10 per cent in Asia and the Pacific.

27. Because they are often incomplete and not entirely comparable, data on domestic resource flows are rough estimates. The figures are also very much dependent on activities in a given year, so that large one-time or temporary projects may skew annual totals. Such information is useful, however, in that it provides some idea of the progress being made by developing countries in achieving the

[6] See Erik Beekink, "Financial resource flows for population and AIDS activities, 2010-2012", UNFPA/UNAIDS/Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute Resource Flows Project, The Hague, 2013.

financial resource targets of the Programme of Action. While the figures show a real commitment on the part of developing countries, they conceal the great variation that exists among countries in their ability to mobilize resources for population activities. Most domestic resource flows originate in a few large countries. Many countries, especially those in sub-Saharan Africa and the least developed countries, which are not able to generate sufficient resources to finance their own population programmes, rely heavily on donor assistance.

Table 2
Projection of global domestic expenditures for population activities: 2011-2013
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Source of funds				
Year	*Government*	*NGOs*	*Consumers*[a]	*Total*	*Percentage spent on sexually transmitted diseases/HIV/AIDS*
2011					
Africa (sub-Saharan)	3 244 374	119 916	3 567 490	6 931 780	95
Asia and the Pacific	11 249 700	157 910	27 944 254	39 351 864	10
Latin America and the Caribbean	2 190 262	80 799	1 133 654	3 404 715	85
Western Asia and North Africa	542 511	60 014	349 920	952 445	36
Eastern and Southern Europe	2 669 365	16 025	1 374 723	4 060 113	96
Total	**19 896 212**	**434 664**	**34 370 040**	**54 700 916**	**32**
2012					
Africa (sub-Saharan)	3 250 975	124 244	3 574 325	6 949 545	95
Asia and the Pacific	12 111 345	163 021	30 084 582	42 358 948	9
Latin America and the Caribbean	2 141 461	83 007	1 113 961	3 338 428	85
Western Asia and North Africa	574 241	62 626	370 385	1 007 252	35
Eastern and Southern Europe	1 154 684	16 114	594 662	1 765 460	92
Total	**19 232 706**	**449 012**	**35 737 916**	**55 419 634**	**28**
2013					
Africa (sub-Saharan)	3 256 879	128 392	3 580 431	6 965 702	95
Asia and the Pacific	13 087 626	168 559	32 509 662	45 765 847	9
Latin America and the Caribbean	2 155 652	85 173	1 124 654	3 365 478	84
Western Asia and North Africa	590 291	63 838	380 738	1 034 867	35
Eastern and Southern Europe	1 168 394	16 649	601 723	1 786 766	91
Total	**20 258 841**	**462 611**	**38 197 207**	**58 918 660**	**26**

Source: Resource Flows Project database; see also Erik Beekink, "Financial resource flows for population and AIDS activities, 2011-2013", The Hague, 2013.

[a] Consumer spending on population activities covers only out-of-pocket expenditures and is based on the average amount per region as measured by WHO for health-care spending in general. For each region, the ratio of private out-of-pocket versus per capita government expenditures was used to derive consumer expenditures in the case of population activities.

C. Components of domestic funding for population activities

28. Domestic funding for population activities comes primarily from Governments, national NGOs and private consumers. Governments are considered to be responsible for most domestic expenditures for population activities. However, since the level of government funding usually depends on the level of national income, Governments in least developed countries, faced with many competing development priorities, often cannot afford to make the necessary investments in population. They rely heavily on external funding from donors. National NGOs also contribute financial resources for population, but the majority of them are also highly dependent on international resources. Their main role lies in advocacy work and in reaching people at the grass-roots level.

29. Consumer spending as measured by out-of-pocket expenditures represents the largest part of resources spent on population activities. Private consumer expenditures account for a large percentage of total funding for health care. Although exact amounts of worldwide health-care spending for population activities are not known, it stands to reason that a significant proportion of expenditures for family planning, reproductive health and sexually transmitted diseases/HIV/AIDS services are borne by consumers. The few available sources of information on private spending reveal great variations between regions and countries and, in some cases, changes over time in the share of private spending within countries themselves. In estimating consumer spending, the Resource Flows Project used out-of-pocket health expenditures of households from the national health accounts figures as collected by WHO. The out-of-pocket health expenditures were assumed to be completely in line with out-of-pocket expenditures for population goods and services.

V. Funding requirements to achieve the objectives of the International Conference on Population and Development

30. To ensure adequate funding for the implementation of the Programme of Action, UNFPA reviewed the original estimates for the four categories of the costed population package and produced revised estimates to meet current needs and costs. These revised estimates, which were presented to the forty-second session of the Commission on Population and Development in 2009, are much higher than the original targets agreed upon at the Conference in 1994, because they take into account both current needs and current costs and include interventions such as AIDS treatment and care and reproductive cancer screening and treatment, which were not part of the original costed population package.

31. Table 3 provides levels of funding required to achieve the objectives of the International Conference on Population and Development. In order to fully fund the necessary sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning and HIV/AIDS services, as well as censuses, surveys, civil registration and population research and training, the international community would have needed to mobilize almost $68 billion in 2011. The costs are minimum estimates required to implement the goals set at the Conference in those areas. There will always be unspecified costs that fall outside the scope of the cost estimates, as well as adjustments for demand generation, stock maintenance and similar expenses.

Table 3
Updated International Conference on Population and Development cost estimates for the implementation of the Programme of Action, by subregion: 2009-2015
(Millions of United States dollars)

	2009	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*
Global	**48 980**	**64 724**	**67 762**	**68 196**	**68 629**	**69 593**	**69 810**
Sexual/reproductive health/family planning	23 454	27 437	30 712	32 006	32 714	33 284	33 030
Family planning, direct costs	2 342	2 615	2 906	3 209	3 529	3 866	4 097
Maternal health, direct costs	6 114	7 868	9 488	11 376	13 462	15 746	18 002
Programmes and systems related costs	14 999	16 954	18 319	17 422	15 723	13 672	10 931
HIV/AIDS	23 975	32 450	33 107	33 951	34 734	35 444	36 189
Basic research/data/policy analysis	1 551	4 837	3 943	2 239	1 181	864	591
Sub-Saharan Africa	**20 063**	**27 075**	**29 473**	**29 869**	**30 292**	**30 022**	**28 980**
Sexual/reproductive health/family planning	8 482	10 612	12 596	12 675	12 764	12 184	10 731
Family planning, direct costs	329	414	506	606	713	827	931
Maternal health, direct costs	1 429	1 833	2 280	2 771	3 306	3 883	4 411
Programmes and systems related costs	6 725	8 366	9 809	9 298	8 746	7 473	5 389
HIV/AIDS	11 228	15 891	16 227	16 746	17 243	17 638	18 110
Basic research/data/policy analysis	353	571	651	449	285	200	139
Asia and the Pacific	**17 549**	**23 281**	**23 923**	**23 788**	**23 862**	**24 415**	**25 245**
Sexual/reproductive health/family planning	9 055	10 278	11 027	11 753	12 124	12 820	13 533
Family planning, direct costs	1 434	1 552	1 675	1 803	1 937	2 077	2 156
Maternal health, direct costs	2 799	3 664	4 299	5 110	6 018	7 024	8 054
Programmes and systems related costs	4 822	5 062	5 053	4 840	4 169	3 719	3 323
HIV/AIDS	7 853	10 687	10 848	11 048	11 207	11 409	11 525
Basic research/data/policy analysis	641	2 316	2 048	987	530	186	187
Latin America and Caribbean	**6 366**	**7 591**	**7 439**	**7 775**	**7 699**	**7 966**	**8 320**
Sexual/reproductive health/family planning	3 132	3 401	3 627	3 837	3 922	4 119	4 347
Family planning, direct costs	310	343	378	414	452	492	518
Maternal health, direct costs	958	1 182	1 431	1 706	2 009	2 340	2 680
Programmes and systems related costs	1 864	1 876	1 818	1 717	1 461	1 286	1 150
HIV/AIDS	3 072	3 461	3 562	3 630	3 703	3 770	3 867
Basic research/data/policy analysis	162	729	250	309	74	78	106
Western Asia and North Africa	**2 795**	**3 685**	**3 418**	**3 538**	**3 501**	**3 865**	**3 721**
Sexual/reproductive health/family planning	1 852	2 009	2 130	2 232	2 258	2 339	2 415
Family planning, direct costs	178	204	231	261	292	325	346

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Maternal health, direct costs	603	735	873	1 019	1 171	1 328	1 471
Programmes and systems related costs	1 071	1 070	1 025	953	796	686	598
HIV/AIDS	798	1 095	1 112	1 131	1 146	1 163	1 183
Basic research/data/policy analysis	145	582	177	174	97	363	123
Eastern and Southern Europe	**2 204**	**3 091**	**3 508**	**3 226**	**3 275**	**3 326**	**3 542**
Sexual/reproductive health/family planning	933	1 137	1 334	1 510	1 645	1 824	2 004
Family planning, direct costs	91	103	116	125	135	145	146
Maternal health, direct costs	324	454	605	771	960	1 171	1 386
Programmes and systems related costs	517	579	613	614	551	508	471
HIV/AIDS	1 023	1 316	1 358	1 397	1 435	1 465	1 503
Basic research/data/policy analysis	248	638	816	320	195	38	35

Source: UNFPA, 2009, *Revised Cost Estimates for the Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development: A Methodological Report.*

Note: UNAIDS has since updated its cost estimates for HIV/AIDS expenditures to depict a scenario that reaches coverage later than the original figures presented here. For 2009, the global figure for HIV/AIDS was $20 billion. This will increase incrementally until it reaches $37 billion in 2015, slightly higher than the original estimate.

32. The costing estimates for family planning assume that the current unmet need will be satisfied in 2015, although there is likely to be greater demand for family planning as people become more aware of the options. The costing estimates for reproductive health include antenatal care, delivery care, obstetric complications care, newborn interventions, reproductive organ cancer screening and treatment and other maternal care interventions. Sexually transmitted diseases/HIV/AIDS costing includes prevention, treatment, care and support, including specific elements to address issues of prevention of violence against women.

33. The cost estimates for the drugs, the supplies and the personnel needed to achieve the goals of the International Conference on Population and Development increase significantly over time owing to the increased number of people projected to be receiving care as service coverage is scaled up and to underlying population increases.

34. Health systems and programme costs related to family planning and reproductive health were estimated to reflect the need for a significant investment in the health systems and planning in order to achieve the goals of universal coverage set out at the International Conference on Population and Development. Without adequate investment in health systems and programmes, it will be impossible to achieve the coverage goals. Elements included in this cost estimation include programme management, supervision, health education, monitoring and evaluation, advocacy, health system infrastructure, information systems, human resources training and commodity supply systems. The cost estimates for health systems and programmes assume that the bulk of the investment will be made between 2009 and 2013. As a result of this assumption, cost estimates for the health systems and programmes elements peak in 2011 and then begin to decline. Cost estimates also include support during humanitarian crisis situations, which pose an ongoing challenge to medical systems in many countries.

35. It is thought that total costs for sexual/reproductive health, which includes the family-planning and maternal health components (including direct costs and programme and systems costs), will be $27.4 billion for 2010, that costs will peak at $33.3 billion in 2014, decreasing slightly, to $33 billion, in 2015. Total costs for the HIV/AIDS component have been estimated at $32.5 billion in 2010 and to increase each year thereafter, until they reach $36.2 billion in 2015.[7]

36. The estimates for the basic data, research and population and development policy analysis component were obtained by summing four expenditure categories: censuses, surveys, civil registration, and research and training. Census expenditures were based on per capita census costs by subregion, which varied from $1.50 in Eastern, Middle and Northern Africa to $11.70 in Southern Europe. The total was then allocated to a four-year period: 10 per cent in the year before the census; 60 per cent in the census year; and 15 per cent in each of the two years after the census. Survey costs were estimated at $1.25 or $1.50 per household, depending on the subregion, while the household sample sizes were estimated at 1 per cent, 0.5 per cent or 0.25 per cent, depending on whether the country had less than 1 million, from 1 million to 25 million or more than 25 million inhabitants. Furthermore, it was assumed that all developing countries should have a survey of this kind once every four years.

37. For civil registration costs, it was assumed that the cost of processing each event (births, deaths, marriages and divorces) and entering such information into the statistical system is one third of the per capita census costs for each subregion. The expenditures for research and training were computed as 5 per cent of the total average annual costs of the previous three categories over the period from 2005 to 2015. The updated cost estimates for the data and research component are considerably higher than the original estimates agreed upon in Cairo in 1994, primarily because they reflect the real costs of census-taking to a much larger degree than previously. This was especially true in 2010, when total expenditures reached $4.84 billion, of which $4.41 billion was spent on census expenditures. On the whole, census expenditures make up about three quarters (75.8 per cent) of the total, surveys 6.9 per cent, and civil registration 12.5 per cent. The average annual expenditure over the seven-year period is estimated to be $2.17 billion.

38. Current funding levels are below what is necessary to meet the needs in developing countries. Given the uncertainty of future funding because of the global financial crisis, full implementation of the Cairo agenda may be in jeopardy. To ensure implementation of the goals of the International Conference on Population and Development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, it is necessary to increase both donor and domestic funding in all four components of the costed population package.

[7] UNAIDS has since updated its cost estimates for HIV/AIDS expenditures, revealing a scenario that reaches coverage later than the original figures presented in table 3. The global figure for 2009 for HIV/AIDS expenditures is $20 billion. This will increase incrementally, reaching $37 billion in 2015, slightly higher than the original figure.

VI. Major challenges in implementing the financial targets of the International Conference on Population and Development

39. **Impact of global financial crisis**. The global financial crisis continues to affect the amount of resources allocated to population activities. The rate of increase in population assistance has slowed down, and a number of donors that have been particularly affected by the crisis have decreased funding levels for population. Future funding levels will very much depend on the impact of the financial crisis on both donors and developing countries.

40. **Resources come from a few key players**. Population assistance originates with a few major donors, and the majority of domestic resources are mobilized in a few large developing countries. Most donor countries do not provide substantial funding for population activities, and most developing countries are not in a position to mobilize sufficient resources to fund much-needed population and AIDS programmes. Poor countries are faced with many competing development priorities, and many of them cannot afford to make the necessary investments in population.

41. **Consumers bear the larger share of expenditures for population**. Although not easy to track, spending by consumers on family planning, reproductive health and sexually transmitted diseases/HIV/AIDS services is much greater than usually assumed. In many cases, such expenditure exceeds that of Government and NGOs. Although variations exist between regions and countries, if spending on family planning, reproductive health and sexually transmitted diseases/HIV/AIDS activities is completely in line with spending on health in general, it can be assumed that consumers in developing countries pay more than half of the burden of such expenditures. Out-of-pocket spending by consumers, especially the poor, has important implications for policy initiatives aimed at reducing poverty and income inequality in the developing world.

VII. Conclusion

A. Progress in resource mobilization

42. Financial resources for population activities in developing countries stood at approximately $66.3 billion in 2011. In a most welcome development, donors contributed $11.6 billion and developing countries mobilized $54.7 billion, the greatest amount ever raised. However, before the international community becomes complacent about narrowing the gap between resources needed and funds mobilized, it should be pointed out that the considerable increase in domestic resources is the result of the large expenditure reported for 2011 for family planning in China, as well as new data for HIV/AIDS and out-of-pocket expenditures. The gap may well widen in 2013 if the 2011 family planning projects do not continue. It should be pointed out that population assistance is not increasing at the same rate as in the past, and shows definite stagnation.

43. It is essential that all donors and developing countries, not just the key players, mobilize adequate resources to stay on track and to fully close the gap so that the goals of the International Conference on Population and Development can be achieved.

44. It is especially important that adequate financial resources be mobilized to meet today's growing needs in all four areas of the costed population package. While it stands to reason that funding for family planning, reproductive health and sexually transmitted diseases/HIV/AIDS activities must be increased to ensure that the needs of all segments of the population, especially the poor, are met, it is important to point out that funding levels for basic research and data collection must also increase to meet the data demands that form the basis of programming in all areas, including family planning, reproductive health and HIV/AIDS. A solid evidence base will help to ensure proper planning and budgeting that will deliver the appropriate programmes and services to those most in need.

45. It is especially important that adequate financial resources are mobilized to meet today's growing needs in the areas of family planning, reproductive health, sexually transmitted diseases/HIV/AIDS and basic research and data. It is also important to ensure that the needs of all segments of the population, especially the poor, are met.

46. The lack of adequate funding remains a major impediment to the full implementation of the goals of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Millennium Summit.

B. The way forward

47. Population dynamics and reproductive health are central to development and must be an integral part of development planning and poverty reduction strategies. As the international community approaches the twentieth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development and prepares to chart a course beyond 2014, increased efforts to mobilize adequate resources on the part of all donors and developing countries, not just the key players, are essential to fully implement the population and development agenda of the Conference. All Governments, of both donor and developing countries, are encouraged to recommit themselves to implementing the objectives of the Conference and mobilizing the resources required to meet these objectives.

48. It is essential that donor countries, international agencies and developing countries continue to strengthen their efforts and their collaboration to avoid duplication, identify funding gaps and ensure that resources are used as effectively and efficiently as possible. Coordinating donor financing policies and planning procedures will help to enhance the impact and cost-effectiveness of contributions to population programmes.

49. Without adequate financial resources, we can expect that infant, child and maternal mortality, mortality owing to HIV/AIDS, high adolescent fertility and unmet needs for family planning will remain unacceptably high in many parts of the world. It is especially important to ensure that the needs of the most vulnerable populations, including the growing number of young people, are met.

50. The challenge before the international community is to mobilize the additional resources required in all areas of the costed population package: family-planning services, reproductive health services, sexually transmitted diseases/HIV/AIDS activities and basic research, data and population and development policy analysis.

Both international and domestic allocation of resources to population activities must increase from present levels to meet current needs.

51. A step in that direction was taken at the London Summit on Family Planning, convened in 2012, which raised $2 billion from developing countries and $2.6 billion from donor nations to make voluntary family planning available to an additional 120 million women and adolescent girls in developing countries by 2020. Political commitments and additional resources are necessary to meet the entire unmet need.

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Programme implementation and future programme of work of the Secretariat in the field of population

Programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population in 2012: Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report reviews the progress made by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat in implementing its programme of work in the field of population in 2012. It covers the activities of the Population Division on the analysis of fertility, mortality and international migration; the preparation of world population estimates and projections; the monitoring of population policies; the analysis of the interrelations between population and development; and the monitoring and dissemination of population information. The report also covers other major activities carried out by the Population Division, including the substantive servicing of intergovernmental bodies, the preparation of parliamentary documentation and technical publications, the organization of expert meetings and the dissemination of results, including through the Internet.

The objective of the subprogramme is to strengthen the international community's capacity to effectively address current and emerging population issues and to integrate the population dimensions into the development agenda at the national and international levels. The Commission on Population and Development provides the subprogramme with intergovernmental guidance.

The Commission may wish to take note of this report.

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I. Introduction

1. The Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat is responsible for the implementation of the subprogramme on population. The subprogramme takes account of the recommendations of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, the outcome of the twenty-first special session of the General Assembly (resolution S-21/2, annex) on key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,[1] and the outcomes of other relevant international conferences and summits, including the United Nations Millennium Declaration (resolution 55/2) and the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/1). It also responds to the resolutions and decisions of the Commission on Population and Development, in particular resolution 2004/1 on the work programme in the field of population, as well as relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

2. As described in the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013, the objective of the subprogramme on population is to strengthen the international community's capacity to effectively address current and emerging population issues and to integrate the population dimensions into the development agenda at the national and international levels (see A/65/6/Rev.1, programme 7, subprogramme 6). The Commission on Population and Development provides intergovernmental guidance to the subprogramme.

3. The expected accomplishments of the subprogramme, according to the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/66/6 (Sect. 9)), are:

(a) Enhanced awareness of the international community of new and emerging population issues and increased knowledge and understanding, at the national level, in particular in the areas of fertility, mortality, migration, HIV/AIDS, urbanization, population growth, population ageing and the environment;

(b) Effectively facilitate review by Member States of progress made in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the outcome of the twenty-first special session of the General Assembly and the outcomes of the United Nations conferences and summits in the social and economic fields related to population and development, including the Millennium Summit and the 2005 World Summit;

(c) Improved accessibility and timeliness of population information and data for use by Member States, the United Nations system, civil society and academia.

4. The Population Division collaborates closely with the agencies, funds, programmes and bodies of the United Nations system in the implementation of the work programme and in the follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development. United Nations missions, national government offices, United Nations offices, researchers, media representatives and the public regularly consult the Population Division regarding data, information and analyses on population and development issues.

[1] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

5. The present report focuses on the research and other activities carried out by the Population Division during 2012, grouped by thematic area, and provides a summary of the activities and outputs of the Division, which include the substantive servicing of intergovernmental bodies, the preparation of parliamentary documentation and technical publications, the organization of expert meetings and the dissemination of results, including various forms of outreach through the Internet. A list of activities and outputs is presented in the annex.

II. Fertility and family planning

6. The Population Division issued *World Contraceptive Use 2012*, a comprehensive data set on family planning indicators for 194 countries or territories. The data set also includes new annual, model-based estimates and short-term projections from 1990 to 2015 in order to address the considerable gaps that exist in empirical data on family planning. For example, 43 per cent of the 194 countries or territories had no data on unmet need for family planning and 65 per cent had no data on unmet need for family planning since 2005. The data set is available on CD-ROM and on the website of the Population Division (www.unpopulation.org) and is used widely by entities focused on improving reproductive health.

7. To explain this new model-based approach to family planning indicators, the Population Division produced the technical paper "National, regional and global levels and trends in contraceptive prevalence and unmet need for family planning between 1990 and 2015: a systematic and comprehensive analysis". The paper is the first to show estimates of different family planning indicators with uncertainty intervals that enable analyses of progress towards Millennium Development Goal 5: target 5.B (achieving, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health) and other international commitments to advance reproductive health. A Bayesian hierarchical model was used combined with country-specific time trends, and the model accounted for differences by data source and sample population. Globally, contraceptive prevalence increased from 54.8 per cent (95 per cent confidence interval 52.3-57.1) in 1990 to 63.3 per cent (60.4-66.0) in 2010 and unmet need for family planning declined from 15.4 per cent (14.1-16.9) in 1990 to 12.3 per cent (10.9-13.9) in 2010. Almost all subregions, except those where contraceptive prevalence was already high in 1990, had an increase in contraceptive prevalence and a decline in unmet need for family planning between 1990 and 2010. In 2010, 146 (confidence interval 130-166) million women worldwide aged 15 to 49 who were married or in a union had an unmet need for family planning. The absolute number of married women who either use contraception or who have an unmet need for family planning is projected to grow from 900 (876-922) million in 2010 to 962 (927-992) million in 2015. Trends in contraceptive prevalence and unmet need for family planning and the projected growth in the number of potential contraceptive users indicate that increased investment is necessary to meet demand for contraceptive methods and improve reproductive health worldwide.

8. The Population Division, in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), is responsible for reporting on three indicators of universal access to reproductive health that are part of the revised framework for tracking progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, namely, contraceptive prevalence (indicator 5.3), the adolescent birth rate (indicator 5.4) and

the unmet need for family planning (indicator 5.6). In 2012, the Division produced updated estimates for each of these indicators and metadata on definitions and methods of computation for the Millennium Development Goals database maintained by the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The Population Division also collaborated with the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UNFPA on analysis included in the *Millennium Development Goals Report 2012*.

9. To build capacity to address population issues at the national level, the Population Division provided technical expertise at the July 2012 "Workshop on Millennium Development Goal Monitoring: 2015 and Beyond" organized by the Statistics Division in collaboration with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Asian Development Bank and with the involvement of experts from national statistical offices from 14 Asian countries and from UNICEF, WHO, the Statistics Division, ESCAP, UNFPA, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat.

10. The Population Division continued to participate in the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Millennium Development Goals Indicators and provided input on lessons learned in monitoring indicators over time for the Expert Group's contribution on targets and indicators with respect to the post-2015 development agenda.

11. To improve the accessibility and timeliness of population information and data, the Population Division initiated work on two comprehensive data sets on fertility and nuptiality, integrated its internal fertility database with a Division-wide population database, updated an analysis of adolescent fertility and its determinants, and developed country profiles of indicators relating to childbearing, including time-series data from various sources, that will be published with a summary report on the Division's website.

III. Health and mortality

12. The Population Division released a report entitled *Changing Levels and Trends in Mortality: the role of patterns of deaths by cause*, which is aimed at describing global and regional levels and trends in life expectancy at birth and assessing the contribution of various major causes of death to differences in survival among populations. The analysis incorporates life-table values for regions representing all countries or areas in the world from the Population Division's *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision*, as well as estimates of the distribution of deaths by cause from WHO's mortality estimates by cause, age and sex for the year 2008. The report provides a detailed analysis of the sex and age patterns of mortality that produce regional trends and differences in the levels of life expectancy at birth. It also contains a decomposition analysis to pinpoint the specific causes of death that are responsible for deficits in survival among populations of selected regions compared with the longest-living populations in the world.

13. The Population Division released the *World Mortality Report 2011*,[2] which provides an overview of the estimated and projected trends in mortality at the world

[2] United Nations publication, ST/ESA/SER.A/324.

level, for development groups and major areas; the analysis also focuses on country and regional data for selected mortality indicators. In addition to examining the summary indicator of life expectancy at birth, the report analyses levels and trends in mortality for key age groups in childhood and provides a snapshot of adult and "old age" mortality levels. It also revisits the impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic on estimated and projected mortality in the light of recent updates in HIV prevalence levels and treatment coverage. An analysis of trends in life expectancy decomposed by age group is also presented to highlight the contributions of mortality change at different ages over recent decades. Lastly, the report presents an alternative way of examining the life tables from *World Population Prospects* to understand how the survival experience of cohorts differs from the period life expectancy measure.

14. During 2012, the Population Division contributed to the work of the United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation, whose task is to monitor progress made towards the achievement of Millennium Development Goal 4, namely, a reduction in infant and child mortality by two thirds between 1990 and 2015. The Inter-agency Group is led by UNICEF, with WHO, the Population Division and the World Bank. The Division provides input for updating the database on infant and under-five mortality estimates maintained by UNICEF and for reviewing final estimates. Special contributions were made in 2012 to incorporate estimates by sex. The Division also assisted in preparing *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality: Report 2012*.[3]

15. The Population Division released two population fact sheets relating to mortality issues or survival prospects. The first, entitled *Population Ageing and the Non-communicable Diseases* (*Population Facts* No. 2012/1), demonstrates that differences in population age structure mask the disproportionately high risks of non-communicable disease mortality experienced in the developing regions; it also illustrates that population growth and population ageing will drive future increases in the burden of mortality owing to non-communicable diseases. The second fact sheet, entitled *Towards global equity in longevity* (*Population Facts* No. 2012/2), provides an overview of inequalities in survival prospects across regions of the world; and explores the role of different groups of causes of death in the observed gaps in survival prospects, pointing out that as life expectancy increases, communicable diseases account for a declining share of the gaps in longevity, while the share owing to non-communicable diseases grows.

IV. International migration

16. The Population Division prepared the report of the Secretary-General on international migration and development for the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly (A/67/254). According to the report, out of the 214 million international migrants living in the world today, some 150 million originate in the global South. Of these, about half, or 73 million, reside in the South, while 74 million live in the North. The report noted that the full benefits of migration can be reaped only if the rights of migrants are upheld and that the 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development presents an opportunity to accelerate the ratification and promote the implementation of international instruments related to international migration. It stated that while evidence-based policymaking and informed public

[3] Available from http://www.childinfo.org/files/Child_Mortality_Report_2012.pdf.

debate require timely, reliable and easily accessible data, preliminary evidence from the 2010 round of censuses indicate that the reporting of migration data has not significantly improved during the past 10 years. The report presented recent examples of inter-agency coordination activities on international migration, including the Population Division's annual coordination meeting, and found that the Global Migration Group has added value to the Global Forum on Migration and Development. The report also included detailed proposals for the preparation and organization of the 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development. The Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Development presented the report to the Second Committee of the General Assembly on 18 October 2012.

17. At the request of the Bureau of the Second Committee, the Population Division organized a panel discussion on "Migration and development: causes and impacts" on 15 November 2012. The panel, featuring five migration experts from Government, civil society, academia and the private sector, was moderated by the Chair of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Population and Development, the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Moldova. The event provided a useful opportunity for Member States to debate, in an interactive fashion, the linkages between migration and development, and to identify best practices and lessons learned on how to harness the benefits of international migration, while minimizing its negative impacts.

18. The Population Division organized two briefings for Member States, both of which were well attended. The first briefing, held on 14 September, focused on the findings and recommendations contained in the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General on international migration and development. The second briefing was held on 18 December in commemoration of International Migrants Day. This briefing featured presentations by the Population Division (on the preparations for the High-level Dialogue), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (on the achievements of the Global Migration Group between July and December 2012), the regional commissions (on planned activities of the Global Migration Group in the first half of 2013) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) (on its inputs to the preparatory process of the 2013 High-level Dialogue). Further, the Division created a dedicated website for the organization and preparation of the 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development. On 12 October, the Division organized, in collaboration with UNFPA and IOM, the first of five preparatory meetings for the High-level Dialogue. This meeting, "The global migration debate: From the 1994 Cairo International Conference on Population and Development to the present", featured a presentation by the Population Division on international migration and the United Nations development agenda.

19. In response to General Assembly resolution 58/208, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue convening meetings to coordinate international migration activities, the Population Division organized the tenth coordination meeting on international migration in New York on 9 and 10 February 2012.[4] The meeting brought together about 140 participants, the highest attendance since its inception, representing United Nations system entities, other relevant intergovernmental organizations, Member States and civil society. The objectives of the meeting were to (a) brief participants on the 2011 and 2012 Global Forum

[4] See http://www.un.org/esa/population/meetings/tenthcoord2012/tenthcoord2012.htm.

meetings; (b) discuss the contributions of relevant entities of the United Nations system and other organizations to the preparations for the 2013 High-level Dialogue; (c) present the latest evidence in the field of international migration and development; and (d) allow international organizations to exchange information on current activities and to present major new initiatives in the area of international migration. By bringing together entities of the United Nations system, other relevant intergovernmental organizations and civil society, the coordination meeting provided a unique opportunity to enhance inter-agency coherence in response to the growing demand from Member States for activities and support on issues relating to multidimensional aspects of international migration and development. The contributions to the coordination meeting contributed to the report of the Secretary-General on international migration and development for the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

20. In preparation for the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Population and Development, the Division organized an expert group meeting on "New trends in migration: demographic aspects", which was held in New York on 3 December 2012.[5] The experts addressed internal and international migration levels and trends with an emphasis on new trends and their relevance for development. Presentations focused on specific regions and population groups, including women and children. The meeting attracted some 60 representatives of Member States, United Nations entities and non-governmental organizations. The meeting was webcast live and later posted on the Division's website.

21. In response to a growing demand for disaggregated migration data, the Population Division produced estimates of the international migration stock by destination and origin for 230 countries or areas in the world as at 1 July of 1990, 2000 and 2010. This work was supported by a grant from UNICEF and the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The estimates indicate that virtually all countries have become simultaneously countries of destination and origin. Further, South-South migration is almost as common as South-North migration. The data set, accompanied by documentation, including a methodological note, is available on CD-ROM and accessible through a web-based database.[6]

22. The Division prepared a fact sheet (*Population Facts* No. 2012/3) entitled *Migrants by origin and destination: The role of South-South migration*.[7] The fact sheet documented that, although South-South migration is almost as common as South-North migration, South-North migration is the main driver of global migration. While the majority of the world's refugees are hosted by countries in the South, they generally constitute a small fraction of the total migrant stock.

23. The Population Division continued to collaborate in various activities of the Global Migration Group. In particular, it contributed to a joint Global Migration Group publication on adolescents, youth and migration, with a chapter on overall trends in migration among adolescents and youth at the global level, including a review of the main drivers for their movements. The chapter also discussed data availability and definitional issues relating to the topic. The Division also

[5] See http://www.un.org/esa/population/meetings/EGM_MigrationTrends/MigrationTrends.html.

[6] Available from http://esa.un.org/MigOrigin/.

[7] Available from http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/popfacts/popfacts_2012-3_South-South_migration.pdf.

contributed to a system-wide background paper on initiatives and experiences on international migration and development since the first High-level Dialogue, for submission to the 2013 spring session of the High-level Committee on Programmes of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB). In addition, the Division participated in an internal review of the activities of the Global Migration Group, with a view to making recommendations for robust inter-agency support on migration.

24. The Population Division continued to provide support to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on International Migration and Development, who acts as the main link between the Global Forum on Migration and Development and the United Nations. The Division also participated in various activities organized by the Global Forum. This work was funded through a grant provided by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.

25. The website www.unmigration.org remained the main platform from which information, data and analysis pertaining to migration-related activities of the Division were distributed to the public. The website provides access to the Division's latest data on international migration and related publications as well as links to the annual coordination meeting websites and other Population Division meetings on international migration. It also serves as a portal to international migration activities of the Global Migration Group and the Global Forum on Migration and Development.

V. World population projections

26. The preparation of the official United Nations population estimates and projections for all countries and areas in the world is a key part of the work of the Population Division. The results of this activity are used throughout the United Nations system by all entities requiring population data. In addition, the official United Nations population estimates and projections are distributed as part of widely used databases accessible on the Internet, including the World Development Indicators database maintained by the World Bank, the data portal of the United Nations, UNDATA, maintained by the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and FAOSTAT, the statistics database maintained by FAO. The Population Division also makes the data available through its website.

27. In 2012, the Population Division issued the results of *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision*. The *2011 Revision* presents estimates and projections of urban and rural populations for 233 countries and areas (including South Sudan), as well as major urban agglomerations. *World Urbanization Prospects* is the only global data set with estimates and projections for urban areas and urban agglomerations, and these are used widely throughout the United Nations system and beyond. Outputs presenting the results of the *2011 Revision* include an interactive online database[8] accessible through the Division's website, a CD-ROM,[9]

[8] See http://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/unup/.

[9] *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision, CD-ROM Edition: Comprehensive Data set in digital form*: Data Set 1: Urban and Rural Areas, Data Set 2: Urban Agglomerations (United Nations publication, Sales No. 12.XIII.5).

two wallcharts[10] and a working paper presenting the highlights[11] of the *2011 Revision*. In preparing the *2011 Revision*, particular attention was given to the production of detailed documentation on the data sources and definitions used at the country level, as well as for cities and urban agglomerations. The full metadata compiled in this regard are accessible on the Population Division's website.[12] The site also includes useful analytical figures and maps illustrating the results obtained, introduces new visual country profiles and provides geographical coordinates and Geographic Information System (GIS) layers for capital cities and urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2011.

28. As reported in previous revisions, more than half the world population lives in urban areas. Nevertheless, not all regions of the world have reached this level of urbanization. According to the *2011 Revision*, it is expected that half the population of Asia will live in urban areas by 2020, while Africa is likely to reach a 50 per cent urbanization rate only in 2035.

29. Between 2011 and 2050, the world population is expected to increase by 2.3 billion, rising from 7.0 billion to 9.3 billion. At the same time, the population living in urban areas is projected to increase by 2.6 billion, rising from 3.6 billion in 2011 to 6.3 billion in 2050. Thus, the urban areas of the world are expected to absorb all the population growth expected over the next four decades while at the same time drawing in some of the rural population. As a result, the world rural population is projected to start decreasing in about a decade and there will likely be 0.3 billion fewer rural inhabitants in 2050 than today. Furthermore, most of the population growth expected in urban areas will be concentrated in the cities and towns of the less developed regions. Asia, in particular, is projected to see its urban population increase by 1.4 billion, Africa by 0.9 billion, and Latin America and the Caribbean by 0.2 billion. Population growth is therefore becoming largely an urban phenomenon concentrated in the developing world.

30. Realization of these projections is contingent on the continuation of fertility reductions in the developing world. If fertility were to remain constant at the current levels and the pace of urbanization remained as projected in the *2011 Revision*, the world urban population would increase to 7.4 billion by 2050 instead of the 6.3 billion expected when fertility is assumed to continue declining in all developing regions. In many countries, natural increase (the number of births minus the number of deaths) accounts for 60 per cent or more of urban population growth. Consequently, policies that facilitate the reduction of fertility by ensuring that couples have access to modern contraception and can decide freely the number of children they desire can contribute to moderate increases in the number of urban dwellers, thereby making it easier for developing countries to adjust to the transformations associated with growing urbanization.

31. For the first time, *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision* includes geographical coordinates for all 633 cities with more than 750,000 inhabitants. This will allow researchers to link estimates and projections of the population in urban agglomerations to various environmental characteristics, such as proximity to coastal areas, earthquake faults or climate zones. An initial analysis conducted by

[10] See *Urban and Rural Areas 2011* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.12.XIII.4) and *Urban Agglomerations 2011* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.12.XIII.3).

[11] *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision: Highlights* (ESA/P/WP/224).

[12] See http://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/CD-ROM/Data-Sources.htm.

the Division classified the most populous cities by their risk of exposure to various natural hazards using a spatial database on natural hazards prepared by the Center for International Earth Science Information Network at Columbia University;[13] the analysis revealed that among 450 urban areas with 1 million or more inhabitants in 2011 (representing 1.4 billion people), 60 per cent, or about 890 million people, are located in regions exposed to at least one major risk of natural disaster. Major cities in Europe and Africa are the least exposed overall. Only 26 per cent and 37 per cent of their cities with one million inhabitants or more are living in regions exposed to at least one major risk of natural disaster. However, cities in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Northern America, and especially in Asia are often located in regions exposed to natural hazards.

32. In order to respond to requests for stochastic population projections incorporating uncertainty in future trends in fertility and mortality, the Population Division pursued its collaboration with the University of Washington to further develop the methodology used to produce stochastic population projections at the country level,[14] and prepared a new set of probabilistic projections to 2100 consistent with *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision* for the fertility assumption. However, unlike the *2010 Revision*, which projected mortality deterministically, this set of projections also includes stochastic projections of life expectancy for all countries without generalized HIV epidemic. The summary results of these probabilistic projections are presented on a special website and on CD-ROM.[15] They include both the 80 per cent and 95 per cent prediction intervals in addition to the median illustrating the effects on population growth and structure of different probabilities on the future course of fertility and mortality. The results are presented in figures as well as data tables in Excel format.

33. A key result of the probabilistic projections is the divergence in uncertainty between projections for less and least developed countries on the one hand and for countries in more developed regions on the other. Projections for the first group of countries usually have high uncertainty; the 90 per cent confidence interval, and sometimes even the 80 per cent confidence interval, are often wider than the high and low variants of the deterministic projections. This can be observed for all calculated demographic indicators, including the total population and the population of selected age groups, and for the dependency ratios. Projections for more developed countries, on the other hand, have much lower uncertainty. The 80 per cent and 90 per cent confidence intervals are usually smaller than the high and low variants used in the traditional deterministic projections. This indicates that the projected ageing, and sometimes decline, of the population in Eastern Europe is almost certain. However, countries in Africa with still relatively high fertility and mortality have an uncertain demographic future: their population might increase

[13] See Natural Disaster Hotspots: A Global Risk Analysis (Dilley et al., 2005) jointly produced by the Center for Hazards and Risk Research, the Center for International Earth Science Information Network, the International Research Institute for Climate Prediction, and the Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory at Columbia University, and the Hazard Management Unit and the Development Economics Research Group at the World Bank. Available from http://www.ldeo.columbia.edu/chrr/research/hotspots/.

[14] See A.E. Raftery, N. Li, H. Ševčíková, P. Gerland and G.K. Heilig, "Bayesian probabilistic population projections for all countries", *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, vol. 109, No. 35, pp. 13915-13921 (2012).

[15] *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision. Probabilistic Projections* (CD-ROM) (United Nations publication, ST/ESA/SER.A/325).

much more than predicted by the high variant of the deterministic projections. The probabilistic projections are part of the Division's ongoing research activities to ensure that the methodology applied in *World Population Prospects* is at the highest professional standard of demography.

34. During 2012, the Population Division worked on the preparation of *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision*, which is expected to be released in the first half of 2013. Estimates and projections for 233 countries and areas and more than 60 regions are being produced. The *2012 Revision* will incorporate the results of the 2010 census round for a substantial number of countries, and its projected fertility and mortality (in the absence of high HIV/AIDS mortality) will be based on a Bayesian hierarchical model that uses past trends in all countries or areas and the past experience of each area to generate future paths of fertility change[16] or mortality improvement.[17]

35. WHO renewed its endorsement of the Division's mortality estimates for countries lacking nationally representative vital registration and expressed interest in strengthening the existing partnership to improve evidence-based estimates of overall mortality used to derive annual abridged life tables for all countries. The Division also continued collaborative work with the University of Washington on improving the methodology for the preparation of stochastic reconstruction of past populations and estimation of demographic parameters with uncertainty[18] and on probabilistic population projections based on a Bayesian approach, as well as with the University of Singapore on improving the methodology for the projection of populations in urban and rural places and in cities.[19] New collaboration was initiated with the Futures Institute and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) to improve the modelling of overall mortality for all countries in future revisions of Spectrum software (used by UNAIDS to produce national HIV/AIDS country estimates); with the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Singapore on modelling the age pattern of mortality for under-five mortality;[20] and the University of Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium, on improving the estimation of adult mortality in sub-Saharan Africa derived from siblings and

[16] See L. Alkema, A. Raftery, P. Gerland, S. Clark, F. Pelletier, T. Buettner and G. Heilig, "Probabilistic Projections of the Total Fertility Rate for All Countries", *Demography*, vol. 48, No. 3, pp. 815-839 (2011).

[17] See J. L. Chunn, A. E. Raftery and P. Gerland, "Bayesian Probabilistic Projections of Life Expectancy for All Countries", Working Paper No. 105, edited by the Center for Statistics and the Social Sciences, University of Washington (2010) and *Demography*, forthcoming; A. E. Raftery and N. Lalic, "Joint Probabilistic Projection of Female and Male Life Expectancy", Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America, San Francisco, USA (2012).

[18] M. C. Wheldon, A. E. Raftery, S. J. Clark and P. Gerland, "Reconstructing Population Dynamics of the Recent Past, with Uncertainty, from Fragmentary Data", Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America, San Francisco, USA (2012); L. Alkema, A. Raftery, P. Gerland, S. J. Clark and F. Pelletier, "Estimating Trends in the Total Fertility Rate with Uncertainty Using Imperfect Data: Examples from West Africa", *Demographic Research*, vol. 26, No. 15, pp. 331-362 (2012).

[19] L. Alkema, J. L. Chunn, P. Gerland, D. Gu and G. K. Heilig, "Bayesian Population Projections for Every City in the World", Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America, San Francisco, USA (2012).

[20] M. Guillot, P. Gerland, F. Pelletier and A. Saabneh, "Child Mortality Estimation: A Global Overview of Infant and Child Mortality Age Patterns in Light of New Empirical Data", *PLOS Med*, vol. 9, No. 8 (2012).

orphanhood data. Lastly, work continued on the development of a database containing all available statistics relevant for the preparation of national population estimates and projections.

VI. Population policies

36. In 2012, the Division completed updating country information on Government views and policies on population-related topics and prepared the *World Population Policies 2011* report. Issued every two years, *World Population Policies* is the most comprehensive overview of population-related policies for all Member States and thus an essential tool for monitoring progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development and other related internationally agreed development goals. For the last revision, several new policy variables were added to the database covered under the following themes: population size and growth, population age structure, fertility, reproductive health and family planning, health and mortality, spatial distribution and internal migration and international migration.

37. Over the years, the Division has accumulated a wealth of information on a wide range of population policies. However, the electronic storage and organization of those resources has been limited, thus restricting the utilization of the information. In order to improve access to such resources, the Division developed a new database to organize and store the available information, with a view to making it more easily accessible and amenable to analysis. In the past year, the new database software was tested and modified while working on updating country information on Government views and policies.

38. The Division prepared a wallchart entitled *International Migration Policies 2013*, which provides up-to-date information on Government views and policies on international migration issues, including immigration, emigration, naturalization and integration of migrants, for the 193 Member and 2 non-member States of the United Nations. The wallchart also provides specific measures adopted to increase investment by the diaspora. In addition, it includes information on estimates of migrant stocks, share of women among international migrants, net migration rates and remittances.

39. The Division also prepared a wallchart entitled *World Abortion Policies 2013*, which provides up-to-date and objective information on abortion policies, namely, the legal grounds on which induced abortion is permitted, for each of the 193 Member and 2 non-member States of the United Nations. The wallchart includes information on seven legal grounds, specifically: (a) to save a woman's life; (b) to preserve a woman's physical health; (c) to preserve a woman's mental health; (d) in case of rape or incest; (e) foetal impairment; (f) economic or social reasons and (g) on request. The wallchart also includes information on national estimates of induced abortion rate, fertility rate, maternal mortality ratio, level of contraceptive use, unmet need for family planning and Government support for family planning, as well as regional estimates of unsafe abortion.

40. As part of its monitoring of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and other internationally agreed development goals, in 2008, the Division launched the tenth United Nations inquiry among Governments on population and development.

Between 1963 and 2003, nine inquiries among Governments were conducted. These surveys record Government views and policies on various key aspects of population and development and are a unique tool for documenting how such views and policies have changed over the last half-century. The tenth inquiry was distributed to all Permanent Missions to the United Nations in New York and was made available in printed form, electronically and via the Internet, with a view to facilitating the work of Member States in replying to the survey. As at December 2012, only 49 countries (25 per cent of all Member States) had responded to the inquiry despite repeated efforts to obtain responses. The results of the inquiry have been incorporated into the biennial revisions of *World Population Policies*. In 2012, the Division also started planning for the revision of the tools and the implementation mechanism for the eleventh inquiry, which is due to be launched in the fall of 2013. In addition, throughout the year, staff from the Population Division provided technical support to UNFPA on the operational review of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 65/234.

VII. Population and development

41. The Population Division contributed substantive inputs and most of the demographic data used for the publication *Ageing in the 21st century: A celebration and a challenge*,[21] edited by UNFPA and HelpAge International, in collaboration with numerous United Nations entities, including the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UNDP, WHO and the International Labour Organization (ILO). The publication was launched on 1 October 2012, on the occasion of the International Day of Older Persons. The year 2012 is especially significant because it marks the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing at the Second World Assembly on Ageing, held in Madrid in 2002. The report noted that the population of older persons in the world, which numbered 810 million in 2012, is growing faster than other age groups and is thereby increasing its proportionate weight in the total population of most countries. The report observed that ageing, one of the most significant trends of the twenty-first century, brings opportunities for society but also challenges that need to be confronted in the areas of income security, health care, and enabling environments for older persons.

42. Also in the area of ageing, the Population Division published a policy brief entitled *Population ageing and development: Ten years after Madrid*,[22] and a wallchart entitled *Population Ageing and Development 2012*.[23] The policy brief on ageing highlights the demographic trends pertaining to ageing in different regions of the world, the many benefits that ageing brings to individuals and societies in terms of longer lives, the economic contributions of older persons to their families and aggregate production, and the challenges of providing adequate social protection in ageing societies. The wallchart on *Population Ageing and Development 2012* presents the latest available data on 16 indicators, including demographic, social and

[21] Also available from http://unfpa.org/ageingreport/.

[22] *Population Facts* No. 2012/4, December 2012. Available online as a pdf document from http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/popfacts/popfacts_2012-4.pdf.

[23] Available online as a pdf document from http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/2012PopAgeingDev_Chart/2012PopAgeingandDev_WallChart.pdf.

economic characteristics of the older population at the national, regional and world levels. It also contains illustrative maps and graphs, along with brief explanatory texts of selected regional and global trends on ageing and development. Some of the most salient points represented in the wallchart are the increasing number and global share of older people in the less developed countries, from two thirds of the world's older population today to a projected 8 out of 10 in 2050; the greater prevalence of older persons living independently as countries develop and become more aged; and the low old-age support ratios in ageing populations, particularly in Japan and in many European countries.

43. In connection with adolescents and youth, the theme of the forty-fifth session of the Commission on Population and Development, the Population Division published the report on the expert group meeting on adolescents, youth and development and two edited papers by experts who participated in the meeting, additional to the four expert papers from the meeting published in 2011. The report[24] includes a summary of the presentations and discussions of the various topics covered in the meeting, namely, the demographic dynamics of adolescents and youth, including fertility and family formation, youth health and mortality; sex education and family planning for young people; and youth and socioeconomic development, including education, employment, transition to adulthood, economic independence and intergenerational issues relating to youth.

44. The Population Division worked on updating and revising the estimates of the urban and rural population by age and sex for all countries in the world with a population of 300,000 or more in 2010, incorporating recently available data from the 2010 round of censuses and an improved database and user interface. This work builds on the first edition of such estimates produced by the Population Division in 2008;[25] the plan is to finalize and disseminate in 2013 the revised database with estimates up to 2010 in a CD-ROM and also as an interactive database in the Population Division's new website.

VIII. Population dynamics as part of the development of a post-2015 development agenda

45. Building on the release of the report of the United Nations system task team on the post-2015 United Nations development agenda, entitled *Realizing the Future We Want for All: Report to the Secretary-General*, the United Nations Development Group initiated a series of thematic and national consultations, including a consultation on population dynamics that seeks to achieve a broad-based consensus on how population issues should best be addressed in the post-2015 development agenda. The consultation is being co-led by the Governments of Switzerland and Bangladesh as well as by UNFPA, the Population Division, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and IOM on behalf of the international agencies. UNDP, other parts of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UNAIDS, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the Office of the United Nations High

[24] ESA/P/WP/225; also available online as a pdf document from http://tinyurl.com/aqhcnc7.

[25] See POP/DB/PD/URPAS/2008.

Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), ILO, FAO and the World Food Programme (WFP) are also involved in the consultation in some capacity.

46. The global consultation involves an ongoing e-consultation on population dynamics, including focused discussions on high fertility and population growth, low fertility and population ageing, internal and international migration, and urbanization, as well as a series of face-to-face consultations. A consultation with leading academics was held in New York on 19 and 20 November 2012 and another was held with the private sector in New York on 23 January 2013. A consultation with civil society is scheduled for 18 and 19 February 2013 in Geneva. The global leadership meeting, which will take place in Dhaka on 12 and 13 March 2013, will conclude the global thematic consultation. In addition, representatives of the Governments of Switzerland and Bangladesh and lead agencies met for a discussion with delegations of Member States in New York on 22 January and will be meeting with delegations of Member States in Geneva on 22 February.

47. To date, these consultations have resulted in an authoritative first report by participants in the first expert meeting on population dynamics and the post-2015 development agenda. A final report on why and how population dynamics should be addressed in the post-2015 development agenda will be published after the conclusion of the consultative process.

IX. Monitoring, coordination and dissemination of population information

A. Monitoring of population trends and policies

48. The report of the Secretary-General on the annual theme of the session of the Commission on Population and Development is prepared by the Population Division. In 2012, the Division presented the report on Adolescents and youth (E/CN.9/2012/4) at the forty-fifth session of the Commission and initiated work on the report of the Secretary-General for the forty-sixth session on New trends in migration: demographic aspects (E/CN.9/2013/3).

B. Dissemination of population information and data

49. During 2012, the Population Division continued to update and expand its website (www.unpopulation.org) in order to provide access to timely population information to Government officials and civil society. The website contains most of the publications issued by the Division, which are often posted well in advance of their availability in printed form. In addition, the website contains items that are available only via the Internet, including highlights, key findings, papers presented at meetings and interactive databases. The site also contains a full collection of the documents and statements considered by the Commission on Population and Development at its various sessions. Traffic statistics indicate that in 2012 the Division's website had about 1.5 million visits, excluding traffic generated by the interactive databases, which amounted to an additional 620,000 visits.

50. The Population Division also maintains a website focusing exclusively on international migration (www.unmigration.org). This website serves as a portal with links to the numerous international migration activities closely related to the work

of the Population Division, both within and outside the United Nations system. In particular, it includes links and references to the activities of the Global Forum on Migration and Development and the Global Migration Group.

51. The Population Division upgraded its e-mail announcement service, which is used to alert subscribers to important news, events and developments concerning the Division's activities. The service currently has some 2,500 subscribers from all over the world. In addition, information on the Division's activities as well as publications of particular relevance to developing countries are distributed regularly to persons and institutions included in various mailing lists.

52. MORTPAK for Windows, the Population Division's software package for demographic estimation, continues to be distributed among analysts, including those in developing countries, who use it for teaching or research purposes. Various institutions, in particular the United States Census Bureau, regularly feature it in their own training workshops for statisticians and demographers from developing countries.

53. Staff from the Population Division routinely participate (occasionally as session organizers or discussants) in meetings of population-related professional associations, which are a natural vehicle for dissemination of the Division's work in academic circles. In 2012, the Division had its work presented at meetings of the Population Association of America, the Association of American Geographers, the German Society for Demography and the International Association of Gerontology and Geriatrics.

X. Technical cooperation

54. The focus of the Population Division's technical cooperation activities is on building and strengthening capacity in developing countries to analyse the demographic information needed to guide the formulation and implementation of population policy. Such activities are currently funded by the Development Account and extrabudgetary resources.

55. The Population Division made significant progress in the implementation of its project on "Strengthening capacity of national policy analysts in the social and economic sectors of developing countries in the production and use of national transfer accounts". In particular, two training workshops were organized and serviced in collaboration with the relevant regional commissions: an introductory workshop for national professionals from Jordan and the State of Palestine, held in Amman from 23 to 26 July 2012,[26] and an interregional workshop for national professionals from Argentina, China, El Salvador, Jordan, the State of Palestine and Thailand, held in Bangkok from 17 to 20 September 2012.[27] The draft of a technical manual on national transfer accounts was completed; the project will conclude in 2013 with the publication of the manual, which is expected to serve in years to come as reference and training material to assist national professionals in the production and use of the transfer accounts for policy analyses pertaining to the present and projected population by age.

[26] See http://ntaccounts.org/web/nta/show/Documents/Meetings/Amman%20Workshop%202012.

[27] http://www.unescap.org/stat/nl/nl-Q3-2012.asp#NTA_Bangkok.

56. The Population Division also collaborated with the Statistics Division and the Uganda Bureau of Statistics in organizing a subregional workshop on the evaluation of census data, held in Kampala from 12 to 16 November 2012. The workshop was attended by representatives from the national statistical offices of 20 English-speaking countries in Africa directly involved in the preparation and analysis of population data. The purpose of the workshop was to strengthen the technical capacity of the participating countries to evaluate the quality of census data based on the application of demographic techniques and through comparisons with other data sources such as previous censuses, sample surveys and administrative registers. Participants were introduced to the methods of census evaluation, in particular, evaluation of age and sex structure, fertility, child mortality, adult mortality, data from consecutive censuses, the cohort-component framework, and socioeconomic data collected from censuses. Training was also provided on how to use available software for demographic analysis, including MORTPAK.

Annex

Publications, expert group meetings and other materials prepared or organized by the Population Division (1 January to 31 December 2012)[a]

Expert group meetings

Tenth coordination meeting on international migration, New York, 9 and 10 February 2012

Expert group meeting on New trends in migration: demographic aspects, New York, 3 December 2012

Research studies

Changing Levels and Trends in Mortality: the role of patterns of death by cause (ST/ESA/SER.A/318)

World Mortality Report 2011 (ST/ESA/SER.A/324)

World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision: Highlights (web version) (http://tinyurl.com/bykyqsk)

World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision: Methodology (web version) (http://tinyurl.com/a678hrx)

Databases

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[a] Excluding reports issued as parliamentary documentation.

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